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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

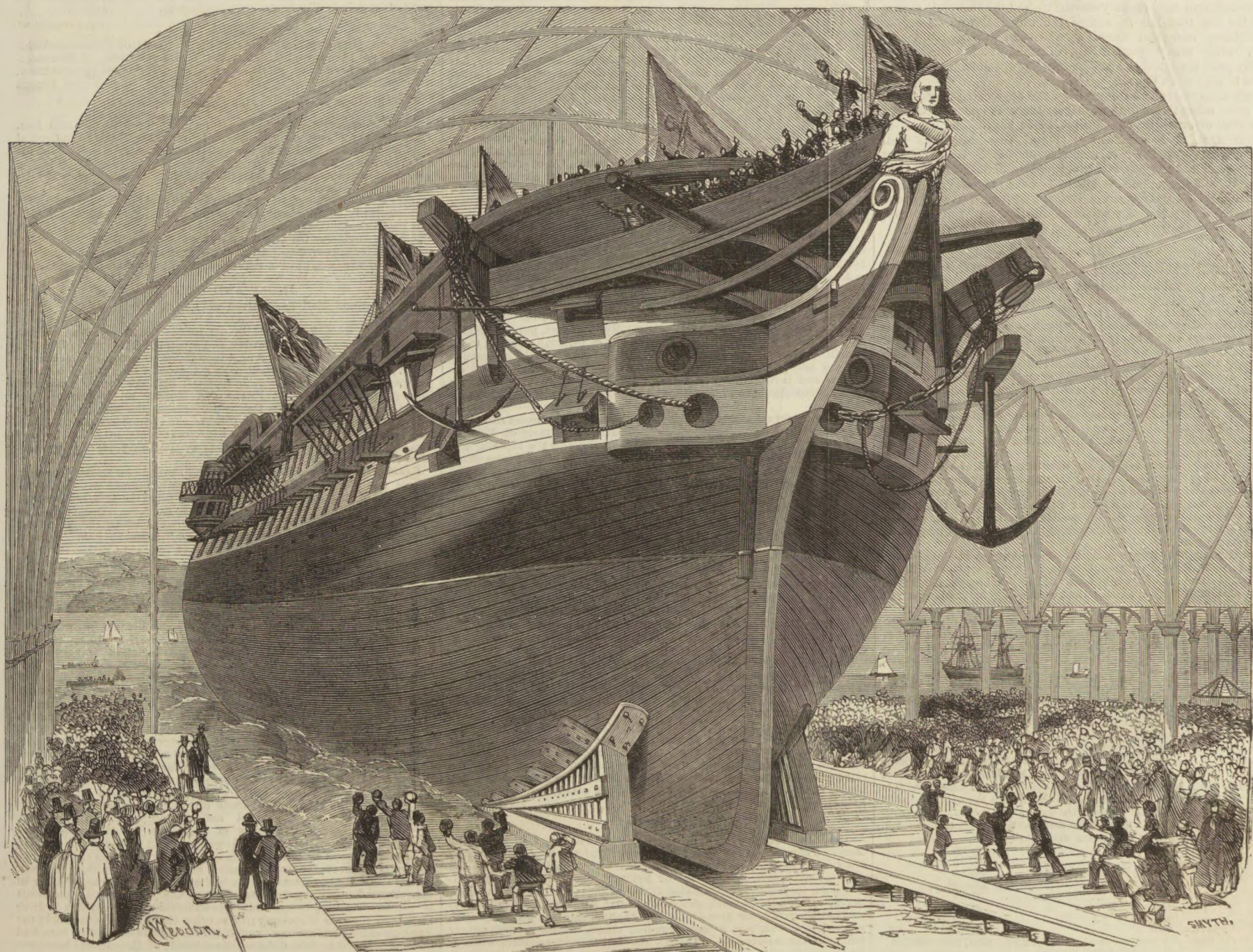
THE OPPOSITION TO THE BUDGET.

It was not to be expected that a scheme so great, and dealing with such a variety and complexity of interests as the new Budget and the amended Tariff, should be introduced into Parliament without exciting opposition. Some curiosity, however, was naturally felt throughout the country as to the form which opposition should assume. It was not destined long to remain unsatisfied. The leaders of the last Administration, unable as they were to introduce a Budget without exciting public derision, have sufficient tact and ingenuity to pick holes in the Budget of their successors. But then any one can object to a Budget. Nothing is so easy as criticism, especially that kind of criticism which is determined not to be pleased, and which has made up its mind to be ill-natured, sarcastic, unreasonable, and unjust. The point chosen by the opponents of the Budget for their first attack is the re-imposition of the Property and Income-tax. The assault was commenced on Monday night, by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—who as a novelist every day grows better and better, and as a politician every day grows worse and worse. But in the speech of the hon. Baronet, and in those of the hon. members who succeeded him in the discussion, there was no adherence to the one subject selected for the first outburst of hostility. Almost every item in the statesman-like pro-

ject of the Government was in turn assailed, for reasons the most opposite and inconsistent. Sir Bulwer Lytton and others objected to the Property and Income-tax because it did not establish a minor rate for precarious income; and yet, while they thus insisted that incomes derived from landed property ought to bear a heavier burden than incomes derived from trades and professions, they very inconsistently complained that the Government, in its Budget, showed a disposition to press, with undue severity, upon the landed aristocracy and the other possessors of the soil. But of all the objections to the Property and Income-tax, the most thoroughly Irish, and we might, therefore, not unreasonably add un-English, came, as was to be expected, from Ireland. Because it is proposed that those who have property and income in Ireland should pay three per cent upon it, as Englishmen and Scotchmen do, a cry of robbery is raised. "The Income-tax," said the honourable member for an Irish borough, "would be a crushing blow for Ireland. The sword was taken from the sheath to strike her down in her weakness." If Irish paupers and bankrupts, and other people without any income whatever, were called upon to pay an Income-tax, the arguments of this speaker might have something like a foundation, and his bold metaphor might pass unquestioned. The Government would, in this case, show its malevolence to that country; but would deservedly get nothing for its pains. Is it

not a time-honoured maxim, that out of nothing nothing comes? and that a housewife cannot skin a flint, or a creditor get blood out of a stone, however desperately she or he may try? Another Irish member was even more unreasonable than his compeers, for he maintained that because the reduction of the Tea-duties was a boon in which England and Scotland were included as well as Ireland, it was, therefore, no boon to Ireland at all! This, as the Irish themselves might say, "bangs Banagher;" and, if Irish members will argue in such a manner, we can forgive them with a good conscience for the mirth they excite in us, and be grateful, too, that dull debates are occasionally thus enlivened.

There has long been a loud clamour about justice to Ireland; but, as we understand it, justice to Ireland includes justice to England. Undue favour to one section of the Empire is an act of injustice towards all. It is an act of injustice to Ireland to treat her as if she were permanently the inferior of England, and to legislate for her as if she were utterly incapable of making any exertion for herself. Ireland is in the position of a hypochondriac whose false friends have persuaded her so long that she is afflicted with this hopeless malady, and with that incurable disease, that no persuasion can induce her to believe that she is not made of more delicate and brittle stuff than her neighbours. She dreads to be allowed to walk about like other people, lest her legs should break to pieces like rotten crockery, or her head topple off



LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAM-SHIP-OF-WAR, "JAMES WATT" (90 GUNS), AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, PEMBROKE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

her shoulders and be smashed to shivers. Fortunately for Ireland, and fortunately for the character and utility of Mr. Gladstone's budget, Ireland is not so bankrupt as some of her false friends would have us believe. There are rent-rolls of from £20,000 to £50,000 per annum, even in that part of the empire. There are rich merchants and manufacturers in Cork, Dublin, and Limerick; there are sturdy and solvent yeomen in the black north; and there are linen manufacturers in Belfast and its neighbourhood who may vie in opulence with the men of Manchester: all of whom must be made to pay the Property and Income-tax, or justice will not be done either to Ireland or to England.

Next to the Property and Income-tax, the great object of attack appears to be the extension of the Legacy-duty to Real Estate. As the opposition proceeds in its development, it will probably be found that the party of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, and of the heterogeneous regiment that is for awhile marching under their colours, attach far more importance to this item of the Budget than to any other. Nor in so doing would they be wrong as reasoners, though perhaps they might be unskilful as tacticians. The re-imposition of the Property and Income-tax for seven years, important as such a measure may be, and intimately as it is bound up with the whole scheme of the Budget, is, after all, a matter of less importance to the landed aristocracy than a tax upon successions to real estate. If, as the opponents of the Budget have just discovered, a tax upon successions be so great a grievance, why did they not, when in power, and when they had the means and the opportunity of doing so, abolish it as affecting Personal Estate? If such a tax be a bad tax it ought not to extend to the personal property of the defunct trader or manufacturer; and if it be a good tax when affecting the money, scrip, jewels, books, and other personalty of the trader, it ought to be equally good as affecting the broad acres of landed proprietors. Either there should be no such tax at all, or it should extend to real as well as to personal estate. Unless the Opposition be prepared to pledge themselves to the abolition of the tax as at this moment existing, they ought not, in justice, to object to Mr. Gladstone's equitable scheme for extending it. But the fact is, no party is prepared to abolish the tax on successions, and it is by no means so unjust, according to Mr. Gladstone's amendment of it, as its opponents would have us believe. A similar tax exists, we believe, in every country in Europe; and in England, as we learn from the unquestionable authority of one of the most instructive speakers in the House, Mr. H. Drummond, it dates its origin from the Conquest. That honourable gentleman humorously described the tax to be one "upon elder brothers." These gentlemen form an estimable portion of the community, no doubt, but they are not very multitudinous, and not entitled to any extraordinary sympathy for their liability to pay the Government a reasonable per-centage when they succeed to the enjoyment of their estates. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton thought this tax "likely to break up the aristocracy." Not so thought Mr. H. Drummond. "Who," inquired that honourable gentleman, "were the persons who broke up the landed aristocracy in France? It was the younger brothers in the National Convention—it was the jealousy they felt when their fathers made a will. The elder brothers who inherited the land, paid no tax; while the younger brothers, if left a sum in money, had to pay upon it." Whatever value there may be in the historical illustration of Mr. Drummond, there can be no doubt of the fact that, if it be expedient that personal property should be liable to this tax, it is politic and just that real property should be liable to it also. We have no fears whatever that the landed aristocracy will be broken up or in the slightest degree injured by the new liability that is preparing for them. The aristocracy of Great Britain is too firmly rooted, and too broadly based, to be broken up by such a trifle as the tax that has so scared the imaginative member for Hertfordshire; and will flourish, we trust, strong and respected, after many generations of elder sons shall have cheerfully paid the tax that Mr. Gladstone, in common fairness, has proposed to levy upon them.

Though the symptoms of opposition are so decided upon these, as well upon other items in the Budget, there is reason to believe that the trial of strength which took place on a minor issue, on the 22nd inst., has sufficiently proved that Ministers will be able to carry their great financial project by a satisfactory majority. They have wisely and courageously determined to stand or fall by their Budget; and, if defeated in the present Parliament, they will appeal to the country. But a dissolution would be too inconvenient, and the result too surely in favour of the Ministry, to render it very likely that such a step will become necessary.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "JAMES WATT."

THE launch of this noble screw steam-vessel of war, sister ship to the *Agamemnon*, took place on Saturday afternoon last, at her Majesty's dockyard, in Pembroke.

The weather, which for some days previously had been most boisterous and unfavourable, cleared up on Friday night; and Saturday was as fine a day as could be wished for the ceremony, a bright sunshine adding much to enliven the beautiful locality of the dockyard. Sheltered on all sides by lofty hills; forming one of the most picturesque and beautiful bays in the world; with great depth of water; capable from its position of safely admitting at all times, and in all states of the tide, and affording anchorage and refuge for ships of the largest tonnage, under all circumstances of weather; Milford Haven must, at no distant period, become the greatest and most important harbour in the United Kingdom.

The ship of war, whose launch we have illustrated, is not the first vessel Government have contemplated naming after the great engineer. The *Retribution* steam-frigate was laid at Sheerness as the *James Watt*, but the name was altered during her construction; and this nobler monument of naval architecture in combination with steam, has the honour of helping to perpetuate the memory of this most eminent name in the progress of steam.

The event, though far from causing the interest which the late launch of the *Duke of Wellington* occasioned through Wales, was not without its attractions; and, though market-day in Pater, it brought nearly the whole population of the place, and the surrounding neighbourhood, to witness the sight.

The building of the *James Watt* was commenced by Mr. Abethell, the master-shipwright, now at Portsmouth; and completed by Mr. Rice, the present master-shipwright at Pembroke; she is a noble specimen both of model and excellent building, and a credit to every one concerned in her construction.

The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Miss Pasley, the daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Pasley, the Superintendent of the Dockyard; and at a little before five o'clock the gallant ship was safely and beautifully consigned to her future element, without accident or mishap, under a salute of 21 guns from H.M. steam-sloop *Magicienne*.

Ample accommodation had been provided by the authorities for the convenience of a large body of spectators, and every eminence and point from which a view of the interesting event could be obtained was crowded.

The *James Watt* is provided with Robinson's patent tiller, which is necessary, as the shaft of the screw comes up through the cabins; and it is fitted with a long tiller. She will be fitted and commissioned at Plymouth. Her dimensions, power, and armament are as follow:—

	Feet	In.
Length, over all	265	3
" between perpendiculars	230	0
" keel for tonnage	194	6½
Breadth, extreme	55	5
" for tonnage	54	7
" moulded	53	9
Depth of hold	27	7½
Burthen, in tons, old measurement, 3083 7-94ths; new, 2908 5-20ths.		
600-horse power.		

Armament, Sixty-two 32-pounders, of 56 cwt., and 9 feet 6 inches in length; twenty-eight 8-inch guns; and one 68-pounder pivot gun, of 10 feet in length.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Paris danse, Paris se promène, Paris s'amuse, Paris va aux courses, preparatory to emigrating to the country, or to the square boxes stuck by the road-side, in the middle of treeless parterres, which in the environs of Paris occupy the place of our suburban villas and cottages. There are still fêtes, balls, soirées, and dinners going on. The last *toilettes* of the parting season—a little, a very little *fandés*—are bidding adieu to the public; the first of the coming one are proudly displaying their fresh charms, oddly intermingled by the caprices of the weather, which mixes furs and gauzes, velvets and muslins in strange confusion, and obliges the *beau sexe* to sally forth with a parasol in one hand and a muff in the other, the latter, however, being much the more useful appendage.

The ball at the Tuilleries, which will, probably, be the last of the season, was sufficiently brilliant and well attended, though some strange *toilettes*—and we may, *par conséquent*, suppose some strange guests—found their way there. The Emperor, whose anxiety about the state of health of the Empress is considerable, only passed through the *salons*, and immediately returned to the private apartments.

The illness of the Empress, resulting from the imprudent use of a warm bath, is, it is feared, likely to be of some duration. This will at least defer, if not put an entire stop to, the morning *fêtes*, which it was anticipated would be given at St. Cloud in the early summer. It is, however, to be hoped that proper care and advice will re-establish the health of her Majesty sooner than the period named as possible for the continuance of her indisposition.

The Faubourg St. Germain continues to *bouder*, and only gives dinners and *soirées en famille*; which present, for the most part, few attractions to excite the jealousy of the excluded of these exclusives. Most of the gaieties, *à part* the official fêtes, are kept up by foreigners, especially Russians. Madame Nathalie de Solovoy and Princesse Sophie de Galitzin particularly distinguish themselves—the first by the representations of an admirably-constituted troupe of theatrical amateurs; the second by a concert, splendid both as to execution and attendance. Concerts, both public and private, continue to take place at all sides: there are *grands concerts*, *matinées musicales*, *soirées de musique*, right and left. Pianists, violinists, harpists, basses, singers, seem to drop from the clouds; each presenting you with a ticket bearing, for the most part, a name you never heard before, and demanding ten francs in exchange—a sum you would, in eight cases out of ten, willingly give to be excused from appearing.

Notwithstanding the hail-storms and showers, and cutting blasts, the races—those of the Champs de Mars succeeding the steeple-chases of La Marche—are abundantly attended, and really present a very brilliant *coup d'œil*. The steeple-chases revealed a new phase in female caprice; or, more properly speaking, developed one which for some time has been growing into notice—that of adopting masculine habits, expressions, ideas, and tastes, among a class of women whose positions and education ought to place them above the ridiculous and offensive affectation of such a style. Fencing, smoking, betting, gaming, and the use of sporting terms, are among these accomplishments; and, as in the last-named the men are but little skilled, we may guess the frightful confusion of the women on the subject. But it is the French pronunciation of the English names of the horses and jockeys that forms the mystification of us insulars, who hear for the first time in our lives the names of *Tecjaire* (Tiger), *Glaul-yon* (Glenlyon), and *Fung-buk* (Flying Buek), as those which we have bestowed on our coursers!

The Grand Opera is taking up some of the popular old ballets, "*La Fille mal Gardée*," and "*Giselle*," with Mlle. Mathilde Besson, a youthful, graceful, and agreeable dancer, of a certain amount of talent; and Mlle. Regina Forli, varied by Orfa, with Cerito. The Opéra Comique gives, this evening, a *représentation extraordinaire* for the benefit of the *œuvre des familles du 2ème arrondissement*; consisting of two new operas—one composed by Duprez, the singer, and written by M. Scribe and de Courcy; the music of the other by M. Montfort, the words a posthumous work of M. Bayard. *A pas* by Cerito, and a piece selected from among the most popular of the Théâtre Français, complete the entertainment, which promises to be brilliant in every respect. Perhaps its greatest attraction will be the re-appearance, for this single occasion, of Mlle. Volny, the *Léontine Fey*, who turned all heads in her childish parts, some—no matter how many—years ago, and who, like Mlle. Arnould Plassy, has got an express permission from Russia for the purpose. The Italian Opera has risen from its ashes by the immense success obtained by Madame de la Grange—a success which has not only repaired the desperate failure of the commencement of the season, but assures its safety for the next. It is said that she has been offered an engagement *en blanc*, and has promised to accept it, filling up the blank with a sum only reasonable. It is further reported that this new state of affairs gives M. Corte, the manager, hopes of obtaining for next season the assistance of Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini, in exchange for the services of Mlle. Cruvelli, who has the modesty to demand, *à elle toute seule*, a sum sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the three great talents put together.

A French paper states that an *appartement* has been taken in the *quartier Montmartre*, for Mrs. Stowe, who is coming to Paris to remain three months, previous to going to Italy; still flying, as we suppose, from her black persecutors.

A sale has taken place within a few days, which offered in every way points of high interest. It consisted of the paintings on porcelain of Mlle. Perlot, sister of the actor, whose *Comédien d'Etampes*, *M. Pique Assiette*, and other characters, so enchanted the public of the St. James's Theatre, some six or eight years since. Mlle. Perlot, pupil of Ingres and Madame Jacotot, has carried the art of painting on china to an artistic perfection rarely attained; and the collection in question is nothing less than a series of chef-d'œuvres. Among subjects of all classes and periods, the portraits of Talma, Mlle. Mars, Pasta, and a sketch, done almost in childhood, of Mlle. Rachel, attracted particular attention.

A new "infernal machine" has been discovered. A vessel called the *Empereur du Brésil*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Havre on Monday last; and, in consequence of letters sent on shore by the captain, was immediately taken possession of by the police. Two large cases were seized on board, which, on being opened, were found to contain an "infernal machine" completely mounted. A locksmith who had been concerned in the fabrication of the machine, and who had been residing for several years at Rio, and who was on board at the time, has been arrested with his wife, and lodged in prison. The original information proceeded from the French Minister at Rio; but against whom the infernal machine was directed, we have nothing more than rumour.

The French Government have adjourned the concessions for the service of the Transatlantic steam navigation lines, appalled by the subsidy of 15,000,000f. demanded by the companies. A line to the Brazils is, however, promised.

The Emperor has placed a sum of 3,000,000f. at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among proprietors who convert their houses into healthy and cheap lodging-houses for the working-classes.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree granting to the Count of Morny and to Messrs. Masterman and Co. the railroads from Clermont to Montauban, from Limoges to Agen, and from Lyons to Bordeaux.

Marshal de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, has recovered, and arrived at Paris, to resume his duties.

The Bourse was firm on Wednesday, with little business doing. The confidence of the speculators in the maintenance of peace was increased by a report that the French fleet had been recalled from the Bay of Salamis. The Three per Cents opened at 80f. 40c., and closed at the same price for the end of the month. A further rise would have taken place but for the numerous calls for joint-stock companies. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 103f. 50c.

SWITZERLAND.

The Sonderbund party has again raised its head. Encouraged by Austrian demonstrations and Prussian pretensions, they have incited their dupes among the peasantry, headed by Colonel Perrier, of the Federal army, to invade the city of Friburg, where, through their instigators, they obtained possession of the college; but they received a severe defeat from the civic guard, who after some severe fighting remained masters of the ground. Many of the insurgents were captured, some killed, and not a few wounded, among whom is the military leader of the insurrection. Though the foolish and criminal attempt has been defeated, it is to be feared that its very failure may be made the pretext for precipitating external intervention. A letter from Friburg of the 23rd says:—

The city is in a state of siege. The gates are closed. Soldiers are to be seen in every direction, and the most profound silence everywhere prevails. The conquerors do not boast of their victory. Several civic guards killed in the encounter, are deeply regretted, and a collection made in their favour produced 300f. Perrier has been tried by court-martial. On a table, in front of the Court, were placed a seven-barrelled revolver, and the rifle, sword, and cartridge-box he carried. He boldly defended himself. His wound in the head is slight. Major Gerber saved his life by warding off a thrust of a bayonet, which would have run him through the body. His brother-in-law, Captain Landerset, who commanded the artillery against the insurgents, pleaded his cause. The public prosecutor asked that he should be condemned to irons during thirty years. The civic guards unanimously demanded his condemnation to death. The Council adopted the conclusions of the public prosecutor. This decision produced a painful impression on the civic guards, who observed that, in six months, probably, after he had been pardoned, they would again encounter him in the field. Perrier refused to name his accomplices. The Civic Guards fought very bravely and under great disadvantages, for they had to ascend two flights of steps, and to advance through a narrow street in order to reach the college. They were obliged to bring up the artillery by that difficult passage. The riflemen soon dislodged the peasants posted in the windows. The greatest number of the latter then took refuge in the church, where they were fired upon with grape-shot. Finally, they surrendered, the parish priest of Torny having stepped forward, holding a white flag in his hand. He was arrested. The Government has made many arrests. The state of siege has been raised. Among the prisoners taken are several curés, two former mayors, and a high bailiff. A flag was captured having on it the effigy of the Blessed Virgin.

The Government of Friburg has made a report of the affair to the Federal Executive, without, however, invoking its assistance, which is taken as a proof that the cantonal Government rules by no other strength than that which it derives from the sympathies of the people.

GERMANY.

We hear from Berlin that the principal article of the bill relating to the prohibition of the sale in Prussia of foreign publications has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. The rejection of this article is equivalent to the rejection of the whole bill. The check experienced by the Government has excited considerable sensation.

The Police Director, Stieber, has left Berlin for London, in company with the Attorney-General Nörner, to follow up certain clues and indications which the late discoveries and detections have thrown in their hands.

In consequence of the severe measures adopted in the province of Posen against the Polish Refugees, 200 of them have thought fit to take refuge in London.

The 1st of May is an important day in the history of the jurisprudence of the Austrian Empire, as on it the Austrian Civil Code comes into operation in all the provinces, with the exception of Transylvania and the Grand Duchy of Cracow.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber is dissolved. The elections are fixed for the 17th of May, and the meeting for the 18th of June. The programme of the new Government has appeared. There is to be no change in the constitution. Freedom will be extended to all religions, under strict superintendence. The manifesto announces the changes in the organic laws, by which the executive power will be really vested in the King, and concludes with an appeal to the wisdom of the nation. The late Government declares that it had no cognisance of the intentions of the Pope to pronounce an allocation on the question of a hierarchy in Holland.

DENMARK.

On the 18th inst. the question of the succession was brought to a division and lost, the majority of 97 to 45 not reaching the requisite proportion of three-fourths of the votes present. On the following day the Reichstag was dissolved. The announcement of the dissolution in the *Volksting* produced a thundering "bravo" for the King and for the 45 minority.

The official list of the new Ministry is as follows:—Oersted—President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and of Education. Bluhme—Minister for Foreign Affairs. Graf Sponebeck—Finance. Scheel—Justice. Hansen—War. Steen-Bille—Marine. Graf Carl Moltke—Schleswig. Reventlow-Criminil—Holstein and Lauenburg. It was rumoured that Bang would not only retain his *portefeuille*, but also that of Simony; subsequently, however, he seems to have had misgivings as to the stability of the Ministry, and Oersted to have taken the two vacant *portefeuilles* under his management.

TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople that the proposals of Prince Menschikoff have not been accepted. Indeed, it is said the Divan, at the recommendation of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, raises great objections to them. An excellent understanding prevails between the English and French embassies.

AMERICA.

By the *Atlantic* we have advices from New York to the 16th inst. The President, it is said, resents the interference of England in Central America; and Mr. Buchanan, the new Minister to England, will make a representation on the subject.

General Santa Anna arrived on the 1st inst. at Vera Cruz, where he was very coldly received.

The Canadian Assembly had adopted a bill making various alterations in the tariff, by which goods that ascend the St. Lawrence Canal will pass the Welland Canal free, and *vice versa*.

Jamaica advices of the 5th inst. had reached New York. A perfect political fever appeared to prevail in the Island, in consequence of the rejection by the Council of a retrenchment bill passed by the House of Assembly.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail has arrived with advices from Bombay to the 29th ult.

The news from Burmah is by no means definitive. No Burmese envoys have yet arrived at Meaday, and several divisions of the Burmese army being still *en route* to Ava, considerable uncertainty prevails regarding the issue of the struggle now going on at that capital between the war and peace parties. It is reported that the former has lately been gaining ground. At Prome and Meaday all is quiet. Near Donabaw a combined attack was in progress on the stronghold of the robber chief Meatoon. Sir John Cheape, the Commodore, and Captain Tarleton were each advancing by a different route, so as to surround him, all the creeks by which he could escape being guarded by gun-boats; the result was not yet known.

General Steel has reached Tonghoo, and opened communications with Prome and Meaday. His march has been performed with great rapidity, considering the country and time of year (the last ninety-three miles in eight days), yet without distressing his force. During his last few marches his cavalry came up with some of the baggage and stragglers of the retreating Burmese, and captured about a dozen elephants and a great number of ponies. At Tonghoo a rather extensive magazine, containing guns, muskets, and ammunition, was taken possession of. It is not probable that any general move will be made during the little that remains of the hot season, but the commencement of the Burmese monsoon, a month hence, will open the high road to Ava to our large steamers, if anything then remains to be done.

The Chinese mail of the 25th of February has brought important intelligence regarding the progress of events in the Celestial Empire. The rebels have now got so far north as to threaten Shanghai, and are stated to have a force of 50,000 men within a few marches of that port. Seu-Kwyng-Tsin, appointed by the Emperor to the chief military command of the combined attack which had been ordered on the rebels, has been worsted, and has fallen—according to some accounts, by his own hand; according to others, by that of the enemy. Altogether, the affairs of the Tartar dynasty are considered to be in a most critical state, though the young Emperor is endeavouring to meet the emergency with a degree of energy, and a disregard to antiquated Chinese maxims, which proves him to be far in advance of his predecessors. He has appealed to his people in an edict which, printed on yellow paper, is now posted up in every place of public resort in the empire. He attributes the frequency of the reverses which his troops have met with to a slothful and trifling spirit on the part of the local officials, absence of discipline in the army, and a want of union, energy, and public spirit among all classes. "Above all," says the edict, "it is necessary in reporting to us to state the truth, without the least glossing over of facts." The Emperor details the military movements he has ordered for the annihilation of the rebels. Seu-Kwyng-Tsin was to lead the main body of the troops in person, detaching troops under his subordinate commanders to drive the enemy towards Woochung; three other Generals were to ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang with troops; and a fourth, with 10,000 picked men, had been despatched to defend the southern border of Honan, and to relieve Hookwang. All these were to be reinforced as rapidly as possible by troops sent forward from other provinces. All "were to unite, without regard to territorial distinctions, and advance straight

to Hoopah, to make a combined and annihilating attack." Of the military movements sketched out in the above edict, the portion assigned to Su and the main body of the army has already turned out a failure, and it is reported that the other generals have been equally unsuccessful. The provinces already overrun by the rebels are stated to have been completely ravaged, and to be at present in a state of anarchy, and any further successes of the rebels would, it is thought, very seriously affect the commercial interests of all the powers trading with China. An absurd suggestion has been thrown out that England, France, and America should assist the Emperor to maintain his throne—a design which will probably be scouted by every public man in Parliament.

A powerful American squadron is on its way to the China Seas, and it is stated that a powerful Russian land force has been despatched thither to watch its proceedings. Under these circumstances, and in the present position of affairs in China, it is complained that our naval force in these seas is inadequate for the protection of British interests.

The Emperor has legalised the importation and sale of opium. This may lead to the extensive cultivation of the plant in the southern provinces of China, in which case the East India Company's revenue would suffer severely.

Whatever may be the immediate issue of the present struggle in China, it is evident the old, exclusive, and bigoted system of that nation has received a shock which it is not likely to recover. Our successes in China destroyed the prestige of the empire, at least in the provinces on the coast, and the rapidly increasing communication with California and Australia, and the tens of thousands of Chinamen now annually returning from the former, with the savings and experiences of three or four years' residence in the most "go-ahead" country in the world, cannot fail to have a great effect in a country, where printing is so cheap and education so general as in China.

AUSTRALIA.

By the *Vimeira*, we have received accounts from Sydney to the 31st January. The yield of gold continues unaltered; several new fields have been discovered, and one of them, on the confines of the territory of New South Wales, is likely to prove a second Mount Alexander. The whole of the clip has been got in, but great delay is experienced in bringing it to market. High prices are ruling for both wool and tallow. An improvement in the rate of exchange (the banks now selling at 4 per cent and buying at 5½ per cent discount) has caused a corresponding advance in the price of gold-dust, which is now selling at from 73s. 9d. to 74s. 3d. for Victoria, New South Wales being 2s. per oz. lower. Business of every denomination was thriving, and the arrival of emigrants was constantly on the increase. The Government escort, which arrived at Melbourne from Bendigo and Mount Alexander on the 8th of January, brought down 20,007 ounces of gold, the quantity received from the same places by a previous escort amounting to 17,500. Gold was still coming in in considerable quantities, although a large proportion of the miners were engaged in prospecting, or, at least, in surface digging, seeming to have an aversion to expending any great amount of labour in sinking deep shafts or pushing tunnels into the hills. Some heavy swindling transactions have been carried on for a number of months past in Australia in the manufacture of spurious gold. It is stated that £100,000 had been made in five months by operations in the gold frauds, one bank alone having been mulcted in £50,000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY.—Many years have expired since the opening day of the First Spring meeting at Newmarket presented so wintry an aspect: snow and rain fell alternately in heavy showers, and the day was comfortable in the extreme. The muster on the Heath consisted chiefly of the indefatigable class of business men, who, in spite of wind and weather, will congregate together. At the Rooms, in the morning, even money was betted on West Australian for the Two Thousand, 5 to 2 agst Sylphine for the One Thousand, and 100 to 8, five times, agst Orinoco for the Derby.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs. each.—Petrel 1. Jullien, 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Alamode, 1. Diomedes, 2. FIFTY POUNDS.—Ariosto, 1. John of Berwick, 2.

TUESDAY.—The cheap and the regular trains brought down a large accession of visitors; but, notwithstanding a strong list of attractions, and the more than ordinary interest attached to the principal feature of sport—the Two Thousand—the still stormy state of the weather had the effect of limiting the attendance of general company. There was, however, a goodly display of fashionables, and the ring was well thronged with speculators.

QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 Guineas.—Pancake, 1. Hesse-Homburg, 2. MATCH: 100 sovs.—Hesperus, 1. Senorita, 2. HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Child of the Mist, 1. Tittle Tattle, 2.

MATCH: 100 sovs.—Little Kitty, 1. Filly by Melbourne, 2. MATCH: 150 sovs.—Knight of the Garter, 1. Nathan, 2. TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—West Australian, 1. Sittingbourne, 2.

MATCH: 200 sovs.—Dabchick, 1. Colt by Assault, 2. MATCH: 100 sovs.—Filly by Don John, 1. Feversham, 2. HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Peacock walked over. SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs. each.—Ilex received forfeit.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of £50 sovs. each.—Filbert walked over. SWEEPSTAKES of £50 sovs. each.—Diomedes, 1. Cobnut, 2. SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Cock Pheasant, 1. Dromedary, 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Desdemona, 1. Beauclerc, 2. HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Caurie, 1. Waverley, 2. HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs. each.—Jullien, 1. Ionic, 2. RENEWAL of the SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Speed-the-Plough walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Filbert received forfeit. A most pleasant change of weather made some amends for the discomfort experienced on the two previous days. The day had its average of sport and a fair attendance of company.

THURSDAY.

QUEEN'S PLATE.—Ilex, 1. Ariosto, 2. 1000 GUINEAS STAKES.—Mentmore Lass, 1. Comfit, 2. HANDICAP, 25 sovs.—Brawn, 1. Assault, 2. MATCH.—Petrel beat Incognita. MATCH.—Hesperus beat Sophistry.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET ON THURSDAY.

10 to 1 agst Lord Lieutenant	15 to 1 agst Talbott	20 to 1 agst Peggy
15 to 1 — Trifle (off.)	20 to 1 — Missive (t)	50 to 1 — Woolwich
DERBY.		
7 to 2 agst West Australian (t)	30 to 1 agst Cinesa	40 to 1 agst Spread Eagle
7 to 1 — Orestes	100 to 1 — Brocket	(t.f.)
9 to 1 — Honeywood	40 to 1 — Jerry Kent (t.f.)	40 to 1 — Ninnyhammer

IRELAND.—CURRAGH APRIL MEETING.—TUESDAY.

SCURRY STAKES of 5 sovs. each.—Patrick, 1. Jenny Lind, 2. HER MAJESTY PLATE of 100 guineas.—Chit-Chat, 1. Redmond O'Hanlon, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Isabella, 1. Fuze, 2. MADRID STAKES of 25 sovs. each.—Helena, 1. Sly Fox, 2. MATCH: 50 sovs.—Hen Heder, 1. Knight of the Thimble, 2. MATCH: 100 sovs.—Split-the-Wind received from Glean.

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—This nursery for yachtsmen sailed their opening match on Tuesday, on the Serpentine. The races were in heats, for a silver cup and other prizes.—In the first heat, Weathergauge (cutter) was 1; and Gloria (lugger), 2: seven started. In the second heat, Scud (cutter) was 1; and Nil Desperandum (lugger), 2: seven started. The third heat was won by the Storm Witch; and the fourth, by Wellington (These two heats were formed of the ten losing boats from the first and second heats). The grand heat ended with—The Scud, 1; and Weathergauge, 2.

HER MAJESTY AND THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—Within the last few days there have been despatched from Windsor Castle several large cases, containing cabinets, and articles of vertu, selected by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for exhibition at the forthcoming Industrial Exposition at Dublin. Amongst the articles sent are Winterhalter's full-length portraits of the Queen and the Prince Consort, from the Throne-room.

BRADSHAW'S NEW RAILWAY-MAP (Adams, Fleet-street).—This new railway-map of Great Britain exhibits at one view all the railways, railway-junctions, and stations, as well as the lines of electric telegraph, canals, navigable rivers, and mineral districts, with their geological peculiarities. The lines belonging to the various companies are each coloured a different tint; and the distinction between the broad and narrow gauge is clearly indicated. To the traveller by railway this map will be highly acceptable.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—An estate at Clapham, Surrey, of fourteen acres, and one (being the third) at Walthamstow of thirteen acres; also a smaller one at Leighton Buzzard; have just been purchased for distribution among the members. These will make 106 estates purchased by this society since its commencement.

NEW RAILWAYS.

The Directors of the London and North-Western Railway have issued the following Circular to the proprietors:—

In conformity with the intimation given at the recent half-yearly meeting, the directors have convened a Special General Meeting of Proprietors, to be held on the 30th instant.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons on Railways and Canals have made a preliminary report. Impressed, apparently, with the magnitude and importance of the questions referred to them, and finding themselves unable to complete their investigation in time to make any final recommendation for the guidance of the House in its legislation during the present session, the committee advised that the consideration of all bills involving the principle of amalgamation between existing railways, or railways and canals, should be postponed for a year, and the House have resolved accordingly.

In reference to this subject, the Board reported to the meeting held on the 18th February, as follows:—

"The Directors believe that inquiry must lead to the conclusion that the attempt to supply the requirements of the country, and to maintain competition, by granting rival lines, is an error; and if, on the recommendation of the Select Committee, the Legislature lays down a wise and just course of policy in regard to the future, it will be alike the duty and the interest of the existing companies to furnish all needful accommodation, by the formation of lines, which, though not profitable in themselves, would certainly throw upon the main line a large amount of traffic which could not otherwise be developed.

"The steps which your directors have thought it expedient to adopt will enable them to act upon such a decision of Parliament."

Although the committee have not yet concluded their inquiry, it is satisfactory to find it stated in their report, that they "infer from the evidence that in some shape or other ultimate combination of interest will result from the temporary competition of rival companies," and they cite instances as "examples of what appears to be the general tendency in respect of competition and combination between railway companies."

The bills promoted by this company were specified in the report read to the general meeting, on the 18th February last, viz.:—

"A line connecting St. Albans and the district round Amersham and Chesham with the main line at Watford, eighteen miles; estimated cost, £152,000.

"A line from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, at Oxford, through Thame to Tring, thirty-one miles; estimated cost, £400,000.

"A short branch, forming a junction between the Buckinghamshire line and the line of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company, near Oxford, two miles; estimated cost, £37,000.

"A line from Northampton to Market Harborough, eighteen miles; estimated cost, £250,000.

"A line from near the Oldbury Station, on the Stour Valley Railway, to Stourbridge, eight miles and a half; estimated cost, £300,000.

"A line from near Wellington to Coalbrookdale, with branches, ten miles; estimated cost, £160,000.

"A line from Shrewsbury to Newtown, with branch to Oswestry, forty-four miles; estimated cost, £500,000.

"A line from Crewe to Shrewsbury, thirty-three miles; estimated cost, £350,000; also for power to widen the line from Primrose-hill to Willeston, and to take land for additions to stations at Warrington, Stafford, and Bushbury, and to divert road at West-lane.

"A bill to make a deviation of the Oldham branch (for which powers were granted to the late Huddersfield and Manchester Company), by which the expense will be materially lessened."

The branches from Watford to St. Albans and Amersham, at an estimated cost of £70,000 and £82,000 respectively, are projected with a view to the development of the resources of districts in the immediate vicinity of the main line; and, having regard to the position of the proposed lines with reference to the metropolis, and the small cost at which they can be formed, the directors entertain a confident expectation that the united earnings from the new traffic on the branch and main line will fully remunerate the outlay.

The line from Tring through Thame to Oxford, if sanctioned by Parliament in preference to the proposed mid-western scheme, will place the towns and districts accommodated by the proposed Oxford and Cheltenham, and by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton companies, in connection (through the London and North-Western lines) with the metropolis. The distance from Oxford to Euston Station will be sixty-two miles, against fifty-nine miles to the terminus of the South-Western Company at Waterloo-road. The object of the through communication would be effected, via Tring, by the construction of thirty-one miles, at an expenditure of £400,000, whilst the scheme of the Mid-Western is estimated at a million. The requirements of the district, lying between the lines of the London and North-Western and Great Western Companies, can be better and more economically supplied by short branches from the main lines than they can by any single through communication.

The Northampton and Market Harborough Branch is identical with the project sanctioned by Parliament in the year 1847. The line is supported by the town of Northampton, and the landed proprietors in the district—now become still more important by the recent discovery of iron ore, of excellent quality, and in great abundance.

The lines to Stourbridge, and from Wellington to Coalbrookdale, pass through rich mineral and very populous districts, and must prove remunerative, worked in connection with a system of railway so extensive as that of the London and North-Western.

The proposed line from Shrewsbury to Newtown, with a branch to Oswestry, is of an inexpensive character—the estimate, confirmed by the offer of a contractor to execute the works, being under £11,500 per mile. There is also before Parliament, promoted by parties locally interested, an extension from Newtown to Llanidloes. Parties in the interest of the Shrewsbury and Chester, and Great Western Companies have before Parliament a line to Newtown, which, although strongly objected to by the landowners and others interested in the matter, would no doubt be passed, if the superior project of this company were not proposed, and thus the entire district of Central Wales would be transferred to the opposing companies.

The line from Crewe to Shrewsbury passes through a district free from any engineering difficulty; and many of the landowners having agreed to dispose of their land at fair rates, and to dispense with needless or costly works, the whole length, 33 miles, can be constructed for £350,000, about £10,600 per mile; its formation will bring Liverpool, Manchester, and Yorkshire into direct communication, by the lines of this company, with Wales.

By reference to the published statement of accounts, it will be seen, that in order to encourage and aid the extension of railways in connexion with the several lines now forming the system of the London and North-Western Company, the proprietors have, from time to time, subscribed to other undertakings; the capital so invested amounting to £3,292,656. The market value of the shares so held now amounts to £2,905,970. The proprietors have the option, should they think fit, to order the disposal of the whole, or any portion, of this property.

A comparison of the market price of the shares during the past four years shows the following result:—

Market value of the capital invested in other	1850 ..	£1,743,340
undertakings (£3,292,656) calculated at the	1851 ..	2,641,205
prices quoted at the close of April in each	1852 ..	2,682,430
year	1853 ..	2,905,970

Having regard to the steady increase thus shown to be taking place in the value of the property, to the still depressed condition of a portion of it, and to the reasonable prospect of further and considerable improvement, as also to other considerations connected with the objects which induced the investment in the first instance, it appears to the directors inexpedient to realise the property at present; such a step, however, even if determined upon, would not meet the immediate requirements of Parliament in reference to new works to be sanctioned; and they recommend, therefore, the creation of ordinary share capital (to be offered to the proprietors entitled to participate, in the proportion of one share of £12 10s. for every £100 of stock), to the amount of £3,054,600; they further recommend that a deposit of £2 10s. per share of £12 10s. be made on the creation of the capital. At each half-yearly general meeting the directors will apprise the proprietors when any additional call will be required during the succeeding six months, a dividend after the rate of 4 per cent being allowed until the whole be called up, when the new creation will be converted into stock.

With respect to the Manchester and Birmingham £10 shares, upon which £9 per share remains uncalled, and the London and Birmingham £20 shares, upon which £8 remains uncalled, the directors will feel it due to the holders of these stocks to make further calls upon them at an early date.

GEORGE ANSON, Chairman.

THE WILL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON not containing any direct appointment of executor, letters of administration, with the will annexed, are being prepared for the present Duke as next of kin—his Grace having entered into the usual bond with sureties to the amount of a million.

THE WILL OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR EDWARD KERRISON, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.H., of Oakley Park, Suffolk, has been proved by his son, Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and Richard Denny, Esq.; a power being reserved to Lady Kerrison, the relict, to whom is bequeathed all plate, jewellery, carriages, furniture, and the residue of real and personal estate. To Sir Edward, the present Baronet, he devises his freeholds in Suffolk and Norfolk, and elsewhere in Great Britain, as well as the estates bequeathed by his father, and over which he had a power of disposition. To his married daughters he makes up their marriage portions to £40,000, and a legacy of £5000 to his other daughter. The personality was estimated at £90,000.

THE SCHOLEFIELD TESTIMONIALS.—The Engravings in our Journal of last week, page 312, were from Daguerreotypes by Pickering, of Birmingham.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Henry de la Beche, Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Metropolitan School of Science, has just been unanimously elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, in the place of M. Mitcherlich, who has been promoted to an Associate Foreign Member of the Institute.

The Chepstow Tubular Bridge is at length completed; and, after having undergone an examination by the Government Inspector of Railways, has been certified to be fit for traffic.

No less than 250 pike were captured last week, with a net, at Newark, in Nottinghamshire.

Two lines of submarine telegraph between France and Algeria are under consideration; one by way of Piedmont, Sardinia, and Corsica, to Roue; and the other from Perpignan, along the Spanish coast as far as Gata, and thence to Oran.

Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, author of the "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," intends delivering in London, early in May, a course of lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic Literature."

William Tyrrell and Charles Williams, who were left for execution at the late assizes for Lancashire, for murder, have had their capital sentences commuted to transportation for life.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Belfast has succeeded in obtaining an explicit promise of a visit to that town from the distinguished author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as soon as her health will permit.

Colonel Kemeys Tynte was prevented by illness from voting with the majority on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on Friday night.

A spot, named Oliveira, about three miles east of Lisbon, has been chosen for the commencement of the projected railway. The 29th inst. has been set apart for the ceremony of "turning the first sod." The Queen is anticipated to be present.

Honora Gibbons and Bridget Gerralty, who were left for execution at Liverpool, for murdering a child, for the obtaining of burial fees, have been reprieved, and transported for life.

A powder-mill exploded, near Wilmington (U. S.), on the evening of the 8th inst., killing the engineer on the spot.

The Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, gave his first soirée for the season on Saturday last. On the tables were a number of exceedingly beautiful drawings of nebulae, observed by Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope during the past winter.

The inhabitants of Gracechurch-street have memorialised the Court of Sewers, praying that the wooden pavement might be continued in that very noisy thoroughfare, the residents having derived a great comfort and quiet for eleven years during which it had been down.

The departure of the *Argo* steamer, belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, has been postponed from Wednesday, the 4th, to Saturday, the 7th of May next.

The Queen has appointed Mr. William T. Fraser to be Consul at Miramichi, New Brunswick, for the King of Prussia.

A Chinese child, named Keo, who had been brought to Europe, by M. Pallegoix, apostolic vicar of Siam, was christened on Thursday week in the church of St. Sulpice, in Paris.

The salmon-fishing in the rivers in Scotland has been very successful hitherto; and promises well for the remainder of the season.

From Egypt, letters state that the cultivation of the sugar-cane, introduced into that country by Mehemet Ali during the latter part of his reign, had lately acquired considerable development.

In consequence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay's (M.P.) state of health being still anything but satisfactory, he has been ordered shortly to proceed to a warmer climate.

Victor Hugo is writing another vehement and eloquent book against the Bonapartist régime. One portion is said to be so terrible in its sting that "it would make a statue weep."

The declared value of steam engines and other mill-work exported from the United Kingdom in the month ended the 5th ult., was £99,932.

The number of season tickets for the Dublin Exhibition, sold up to Tuesday evening was 5312. There are nearly 1300 men employed at the building every day.

The Siamese twins, who have been for years flourishing farmers in North Carolina, are about again to visit the principal American and European cities.

Great disease prevails amongst the vines in the neighbourhood of Zante, Morea, and Cephalonia, which will seriously affect the crop of grapes.

Colonel Colt is rapidly becoming a millionaire, from the immense demand for his revolvers.

Mr. Thomas Dax, the senior Taxing Master of the Court of Exchequer, died suddenly, near the Mansion-house, on Monday evening. He had been connected with the Court for about half a century. The appointment is in the gift of the Chief Baron, and the salary is £1200 a year.

Several thousand workmen were last week discharged from the manufactories in Vienna, in consequence of stagnation of business.

On Tuesday Mr. Rowden was elected Registrar at Oxford, by 361 votes, against 200 for Mr. Cornish, and 162 for Mr. Rawlinson.

The first legion of the National Guard of Turin, has elected the young Prince of Piedmont, heir apparent to the Throne, for its Colonel.

The annual cricket match between eleven of all England (not Clarke's), selected from the first players of the day, and fifteen from the undergraduates of Oxford University, will take place on Christ Church meadows, on May 23rd.

The last accounts from Tunis represent the health of the Bey as improving, and state that he hoped to be able to visit Europe in June.

A bazaar in aid of the movement for ocean penny postage has been opened at the Manchester Exchange. The goods gratuitously furnished are valued at from £1500 to £2000; and 17 stalls have been taken.

The Manchester police have memorialised the watch committee for an increase of wages, and their memorials are under consideration. The force comprises 400 men, arranged in four divisions.

The railway across the desert in Egypt progresses rapidly: in about two months, 57 miles of the line will be open.

Since the 5th of March, 82 persons have renounced the Roman Catholic religion in the church of St. Paul's, Bermondsey.

M. Waller, agent of the projected submarine telegraph between England and Ostend, has returned, via Brussels, after receiving the most satisfactory assurances of co-operation from the Prussian authorities.

Mr. Gurney, who had the charge of lighting the House of Commons for some time, and discharged his duties most satisfactorily, has resigned; and the duties are in future to be performed under the superintendence of the Office of Works.

The Mormons are passing through St. Louis (U. S.) by hundreds a day, mostly from Europe. There were recently 4000 in St. Louis, waiting to begin their journey to the City of the Salt Lake.

On Wednesday last there arrived from Australia the *John Taylor*, with 11,847 oz. of gold; the *Sir Robert Peel*, with 13,836 oz.; and the *Clifton*, with 27,507 oz.: valued in all at £212,760.

Mr. Francis Pulzsky is at Boston, and was to sail by the next steamer from that port for Liverpool.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says:—"The utmost confidence is felt in circles well able to give an opinion on the matter, that the second reading of the Bill for the Admission of Jews to Parliament in the House of Lords will be carried by a respectable majority."

The British barque *Robert Kerr*, with a cargo of iron, from Glasgow to New York, has been abandoned at sea. Her passengers and crew were rescued by the British barque *Douglas*.

The declared value of the British produce and manufactures exported to Russia, during the year 1851, was £1,289,704; to Austria, £812,942; and to Turkey and its dependencies, £2,581,230.

The young Maharajah Dhuleep Sing was formally admitted into the Christian Church by baptism on the 8th inst., at Futtighur, by the Rev. W. Jay. The Prince is sixteen.

It is said that Professor Wilson (of *Blackwood's Magazine*) is past hope of recovery. His lower limbs are paralysed; and, although his mind is still clear, he is but a wreck of his former self.

On Wednesday, at the Scottish Hospital, in Crane-court, six natives of North Britain (all aged above 70) were appointed pensioners of £10 each per annum.

The Commissioners of Sewers have decided on cutting a new sewer from Newcastle-street, Strand, up Wych-street and Drury-lane to Holborn, which will join the main sewer in the Strand, and thus empty itself into the Thames.

On Wednesday morning, a steam-boiler at Messrs. Priestley and Co.'s chemical works, Maiden-lane, King's-cross, exploded, and caused the death of a man employed on the premises.

Two meetings have been held this week—one at St. James's, Westminster, on Monday, the other in Southwark, on Tuesday—to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Budget.

On Monday last the public were admitted by tickets to view the progress of the works at the New Crystal Palace, at Sydenham; the unfavourable state of the weather, however, prevented many from availing themselves of the opportunity.

Messrs. Parent Schaken and Co. have undertaken, in conjunction with Messrs. Brassey and Co., the execution of the railway from Seville to Cordova.



BAY OF CARTHAGENA.—EMBARKATION OF GENERAL SANTA ANNA.

RECALL OF SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO.

THE political changes which have recently taken place in Mexico must create a lively interest in the movements of General Santa Anna; and a Correspondent at Carthage has rightly estimated the attractiveness of the subject in favouring us with the accompanying Sketches illustrative of the General's residence during the last two years of his voluntary exile, at Turbaco, with some particulars of his habits of life; and a Sketch of the Bay of Carthage, with the incident of the General's embarkation.

It will be recollected that at the close of the Mexican war, and after the disasters which befell his army, General Santa Anna took up his residence at the Havanna, thinking to meet there with the hospitality and generous reception which, in his position, he ought to have commanded; but the jealousy of the Spanish authorities was soon roused, and he was desired to quit the island as politely as it is possible for Spanish officials to issue such requests.

The General proceeded thence to Jamaica, where he resided some



COCKPIT AT TURBACO.

time, maintaining the best understanding with the authorities and principal inhabitants of that island; but a want of knowledge of the language, manners, and customs of the English induced him, though with regret, to quit the hospitable shores of Jamaica, and to turn his thoughts to one of the Spanish American sister republics. For that purpose he selected New Granada, and landed at Carthage; but, finding that the climate did not agree with his family, he retired to Turbaco, a small Indian village, favourably mentioned by Humboldt, and situated about fifteen miles from the port of Carthage. General Santa Anna's chief occupation, during his residence in Turbaco, has been to improve and beautify the general appearance of that village, and a fine

ing in the use of wine or spirits; and, unlike the generality of his countrymen, he seldom smokes. His manners are courteous and affable, particularly towards Englishmen, for whom he appears to have a decided partiality; and he cordially dislikes everything that savours of Yankeeism.

The General and his family embarked, on the 13th of March, on board the Royal steam-ship *Trent*, for Mexico, where, it is said, he has been called to preside over the destinies of that ill-fated country—with what success he will accomplish that object time alone will tell. It certainly appears difficult for the affairs of any country to be in a more deplorable state than at present obtains in Mexico. Little is as yet known of his programme; but, should it not be accepted *in toto* by the Mexican people, he will, in all probability, go back to New Granada.

One of the Sketches shows General Santa Anna's house in Turbaco, situated on the Plaza. It is the only stone house in the village; and contrasts strangely with the other dwellings, which are built of mud, and covered with the palma. The busy scene was sketched at the moment that the General was quitting the village, to embark at Carthage. Turbaco is situated at the entrance of a large forest, south-west of the Popa, one of the most remarkable summits in the neighbourhood of Carthage. Humboldt states the village to be about 1151 feet above the level of the sea. From the terrace surrounding his habitation, he had a view of the colossal mountains of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, part of which was covered with perennial snow. The intervening space, consisting of hills and plains, was clothed with luxuriant vegetation, resembling that of the Orinoco. The reader of Humboldt's "Travels" will remember his interesting account of the Volcanitos, or air-volcanos of Turbaco; the delight with which he speaks of his botanical excursions, "the little spring of Torecillo, the first sight of a gustavia in flower, or of the cavanillesia loaded with fruits having membranous and transparent edges."

To return to our Correspondent's Sketches. The next shows the "gallera," or cockpit, which General Santa Anna had built at Turbaco, to enable him to gratify his passion for that sport. Cock-fighting is a popular game in Mexico: it was once a Royal diversion in England, and Santa Anna has but followed the example of our Henry VIII. in erecting a cock-pit "for the more magnificent celebration of the sport," which, by the way, was prohibited by one of the Acts of Oliver Cromwell.

The Bay of Carthage, with the embarkation of Santa Anna, and the boat conveying him to the *Trent* steam-ship is the subject of the uppermost Engraving.

Intelligence subsequently received states that Santa Anna had definitively consented to return to Mexico, as Dictator, on the 1st of April. He had a long interview with Escobar, and the sentiments he expressed have been published. They are not favourable to the United States. Santa Anna's watchword is "Independence or Death." He severely reproaches the Mexicans with ingratitude to him; declares he loves retirement, and only accepts power on patriotic grounds.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.—The Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada was formally organised on March 28; and its first Exhibition will be held at Montreal, in September next. The Postmaster-General has consented to allow the *Agricultural Journal* (patronised by the Board) to pass through the Post-office postage free, as he had previously allowed the same journal published in French. The Quebec Industrial Exhibition will be opened on May 27, in time for selections to be sent to the World's Fair, at New York, in the summer.

property which he purchased in its vicinity.

The General is a tall, good-looking man, of a dark, truly Spanish complexion, with a quick, penetrating eye; he is an early riser, of thorough business habits, very temperate, seldom if ever indulg-

DOWNHAM RAM.

THIS fine specimen of the Asiatic breed of sheep was purchased about three years since of a sepoy at Attock, when the handsome animal was two years and a half old, and three feet high; and its tail weighed 25 lb. The upper wool was very long and soft; and under it was another kind, as soft as floss-silk. The animal was fond of being noticed and petted; but its strength was so great as to render it unsafe to allow it to be at liberty.



DOWNHAM RAM.

PORTABLE IRON CHURCH FOR THE DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

"NOTHING like iron" is one of the most practical "modern instances." The employment of iron may be traced through a long vista of ages; but it was reserved for our generation to produce the iron bridge, the iron road, the iron ship, and the iron house; and within the last few months towns of iron houses, to shelter the hordes of emigrants to newly-discovered lands of gold. A remarkable instance of the new manufacture, and its rapid extension, to meet the demands caused by the exodus to South Australia, has lately occurred in the city of Bristol, at Clift-house, Bedminster, where the stock of galvanised iron houses for emigrants has increased in a comparatively short time from a single model cottage to a sufficient number of dwellings in progress to form a little town; besides stores, villas, an hotel, parsonage-houses for missionaries; and, last of all, a church, which has been ordered by the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, and which it is believed is only the first of several which will be sent out to supply the means of public worship to the diggers. The smallest house made is the "cottage for the million." It comprises two neat rooms, measuring 16 feet by 12; and can be purchased as low as 35 guineas. A house, in course of completion for the auditor of Melbourne, comprises four rooms, of 14 feet square, with an entrance-hall, closets, and a detached kitchen, and fitted with venetian blinds to every window, and a verandah running all round the villa. A parsonage-house has been made at a cost of 250 guineas, to the order of the Bishop of Melbourne: it contains a sitting-room, kitchen, servants' room, store-room, pantry, and four bed-rooms. The hotel or lodging-house is to comprise fourteen bed-rooms, so constructed as to divide into four compartments each, thus enabling the occupier to make up fifty-six beds.

We have engraved the church which Mr. Hemming, the proprietor of Clift-house works, has just completed for the diocese of Melbourne. It comprises a nave, and two side aisles, with pulpit, reading-desk, baptistry, vestry, and a tower; the whole covering an area of seventy feet by forty-eight feet. The outside casing is entirely of galvanised corrugated iron; the inside walls being lined with half-inch boarding,



GALVANISED IRON CHURCH FOR THE DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

canvas, and paper. The ceiling, under the roof, is of inodorous felt, also lined with canvas and paper. The Church contains nearly 700 sittings, besides every fitting complete, for divine service; and the whole has been erected in five weeks, at a cost of £1000.

The Clift-house factory commenced with the proprietor's endeavour to make a light portable house for a son about to emigrate; and his success led to the present establishment, where hundreds of workmen are employed. An important feature in the premises is the seasoning-stove, a large building in which the doors, sashes, &c. (of wood), are before they are fitted together, exposed and thoroughly seasoned to a higher temperature than they will have to stand in the colony; thus providing against shrinkage, which would otherwise inevitably take place. The houses consist of a timber framing, the sills of oak; the walls, roof, and ridge-capping being of galvanised corrugated iron. Between the iron walls and wood lining is left a space of three inches throughout the building, by which means complete ventilation is secured, and the temperature in summer much lessened, and increased in winter; or the framing may be filled with sun-dried bricks. Again, felt is a non-conductor of heat, and thus prevents its entrance in summer, and its escape in winter. The erections are entirely put together with iron screws and bolts, and may be put up by any inexperienced person in a few hours, every part having been carefully fitted, numbered, and lettered. The facilities for package and removal are evident. A recent visitor to the factory writes:—"We knocked against a moderate-sized box near the entrance. 'That,' said the principal, 'is the whole of one house, and that bundle braced together is the rafters and principals; and you will observe that the flooring forms the packing-case; the iron clamps at the corners are for the principals, instead of mortise and tenon-joints, which emigrants could not manage; and the whole weight is perhaps under two tons.'"

Some of the portable furniture is remarkable for its ingenuity; and the new manufacture is altogether a very striking picture of the triumph of mechanical appliances in meeting the requirements of this rapid age.



HOUSE OF GENERAL SANTA ANNA, AT TURBACO.—HIS DEPARTURE.



THE "FOSFORO" RIVER STEAMER COALING AT PORT FAMINE.

A VOYAGE TO VALPARAISO.

EARLY in the summer of last year, a small screw-steamer was built of iron by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead, for the Maule River, South America. The vessel is named the *Fosforo*; her register is 43 tons, and 40-horse power (engines by Mr. E. Humphreys); depth of hold, 6 feet; length over all, 105 feet. She left Liverpool on July 17, when she was loaded to a foot and a half of the water's edge. She was rigged as a three-masted schooner, and had no keel. The ship's company consisted of commander, two mates, two engineers, two firemen, and six men; and the *Fosforo* arrived at Valparaiso on the 15th of November, having touched at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, and Monte Video, for the purpose of coaling. The total consumption of coals of various kinds was 160 tons, equal to 138 tons of Welsh coal. The passage occupied 121 days, 46 of which were under steam and sail, and 28 days under sail alone; having averaged six knots an hour all the way out. The remainder of the time was consumed at the various ports touched at, in coaling, and repairing some trifling accidents of machinery, and at anchor through stress of weather in the Straits of Magellan.

The *Fosforo* is the smallest steamer that ever performed so long a voyage, the following details of which have been communicated by Capt. Walter Hall, the commander of the vessel; a somewhat fuller account appears in the *Sailors' Home Journal*—

"Off the River Plate, we experienced heavy weather, with a high cross sea: the vessel behaved well, but required steam to keep her bow to the sea. We passed along the coast of Patagonia, and entered the Straits of Magellan in the month of October—in these parts, the worst month of the year. The weather was so tempestuous, that we were compelled to steam close in shore, where we found smoother water, and sometimes eddies in our favour; but, in navigating so near the shore, great care was necessary to keep the screw clear of the kelp, which is here so abundant, that the way of the vessel was frequently stopped. The passage through the Straits—entering at Cape Virgins, and quitting them at the Gulf of Penas—occupied eighteen days, thirteen of which we were at anchor from stress of weather; the remainder of time (five days and eight hours) the vessel was under steam, and ran about 700 miles.

"We passed Port Bulnes—the small Chilian settlement which will, no doubt, eventually become a coaling port for steamers passing through the Strait—anchored at Port Famine, where we fortunately found coal, on the bank of a rocky cove, left there by a ship in distress, which we embarked with considerable risk, from the difficulties of the place, combined with the tempestuous weather, and the smallness of the only boat we had, which was but 14 feet long.

"We anchored at Port Gallant, where the steamer was laid on the beach, to unship the screw, and put another collar on the shaft. This is the best anchorage in the Strait: from the stillness of its waters, it is a perfect wet-dock; and, from its position, invaluable: we entered at night, and were caught in a south-west gale, so common in the Strait.

"Anchored at Port Tamer, where I found two vessels stranded; these afforded me an ample supply of wood for fuel. After leaving this port, in thick weather, I discovered a channel four or five miles to the westward of Cape Philip, which is not laid down in the chart of the

times detained for three months. The river is probably navigable for steamers drawing three or four feet of water.

"Advancing beyond this, great difficulties occur from the shallowness of the water, and quick turnings of the river; when heavy falls of water are met with in the narrow and crooked reaches, and large stones are frequently hurled down by the strength of the current. The banks of the stream are very picturesque, the foliage extending to the water's edge.

"I cannot close this imperfect account without mentioning the favourable impression made on the natives by the appearance of the little steamer going full speed up this river, which had never before been navigated by steam; she was crowded with the inhabitants of Constitution, who were much delighted with their trip. Nothing surprised them more than the easy way the steamer turned in the narrow and crooked reaches: we had more the appearance of a pleasure party than an exploring expedition.

"I should add that the *Fosforo* was sent out by Messrs. Brownells and Co., at Liverpool, to Joshua Waddington, the enterprising merchant of Valparaiso."

The first of the accompanying illustrations (from Sketches by Captain Hall), shows the *Fosforo* coaling at Port Famine, with a little boat, 14 feet long.

Next is the *Fosforo* lying on shore at Port Gallant, to unship her screw-propeller. In this sketch we have a glimpse of the striking coast scenery of Patagonia.

REDCLIFFE INFANT SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

EVERY addition to our scholastic institutions is at this moment peculiarly interesting, from the large share of public attention directed to the subject of the Education of the People. The instance before us has a twofold attraction; in its presenting a welcome termination to protracted Chancery proceedings; and a successful application of the funds thus set free, in carrying out the intentions of the benevolent founder; this being, we understand, the cheapest building ever erected in Bristol.

The city of Bristol—which in wealth, trade, and population was long reckoned next to London within this kingdom, is famed for the number and efficiency of its endowed charities. Among its benefactors we find recorded a worthy citizen named Brickdale, who, many years ago, willed that the proceeds of certain lands which he possessed should be applied to benevolent purposes. But these good intentions were for a time frustrated. A doubt arose in the mind of a certain churchwarden, whether the particular course which had been given to the charity was that which Brickdale had desired: a "friendly suit" in Chancery was instituted, and the funds were locked up, save for expenditure in costs. The details are not requisite for our present purpose; suffice it to say that an order to obtain a site and erect a School for Infants, was confirmed in 1845; and by those steps, slow if not sure, for which the Court is noted, matters have been brought so near to a close, that a School and Residence have been erected on the south side of Pile-street, not far from Redcliffe Church, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

We engrave an elevation of the structure, which is a meritorious architectural composition, and well-arranged plan. It includes a school-room, fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, with a gallery for assembling the children, fifteen feet by ten feet six inches; a residence for the mistress; and a covered playground beneath the school. The height of the school-room is twelve feet at the sides, and twenty-five feet in the centre. Ventilation is provided for by gratings at the level of the floor and under the plate, and by a louvre in the roof; while fresh warmed air is admitted from the back of the stove, which is formed of fire

late survey of the Strait. I ran up to its northern extremity, steering N.N.W. by compass, a distance of eight or nine miles, when I anchored in a snug cove, in three or four fathoms, for the night. This inlet is about a mile and a half wide, decreasing to half a mile. I have no doubt there are many good anchorages here, and I think the place would be altogether eligible for steamers to stop, being the last good anchorage on the north side of the Strait. I passed through Smyth's and other channels to the northward, and entered the Pacific by the Gulf of Penas, where it blew nearly a hurricane for three days, from S.W. to N.W.

"I should have endeavoured to escape these tempests but for our short supply of provisions, by attempting the passage alluded to by Byron, in his interesting narrative of the loss of the *Wager*, as communicating with the Gulf of San Rafael, through which the Indian guide tried to take the *Wager's* barge, but was unable to do so by the strength of the current.

"On the 15th December we left Valparaiso, in the face of a fresh southerly gale, for the River Maule (appropriately called the Thames of Chili), a distance of 150 miles southward. Our ship's company then consisted of myself, one mate, one engineer, one stoker, two sailors, and a cook. The bar of this river is a great drawback to the success of the port, and the country adjacent. Sailing vessels are somewhere after they are ready for sea, about thirty miles only, for small

lumps. The building is of Pennant stone, with Bath stone dressings: the walls, internally, are rendered with blue lias cement. The roof is covered with green Bangor slates. The porch is surmounted by a turret for the bell. The tenders for the work ranged from £1066 to £789; the cost of the whole has been about £200. The School is built almost within the patriarchal shade of St. Mary, Redcliffe, one of the finest specimens of parochial church architecture in England, in the restoration of which Mr. Godwin has for some time been engaged. The school was, we believe, used for the first time on Saturday last. The architect, we perceive, is a candidate for the Islington district surveyorship, now vacant: Mr. Godwin has worked many years for the public (without fee or desire for it), both in sanitary progress and in the honorary secretaryship of the Art-Union of London; which labours will, doubtless, be appreciated in the coming contest.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The drawing of the prizes of the Art-Union took place on Tuesday in the Lyceum Theatre. The proceedings commenced shortly after twelve o'clock. The theatre was crowded with well-dressed persons. Lord Montagu, the President of the Association, was in the chair. Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., Hon. Sec., read the report to the subscribers, which was unanimously adopted. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure for the present year:—

Amount subscribed	£13,348 13 0
Set apart for pictures and other purposes	£8,001 0 0
Cost of engravings	2,548 8 1
Printing and other expenses	2,799 4 11

£13,348 13 0

After the usual routine business had been transacted, the prizes were drawn. The following is a list of the principal:—

A WORK OF ART OF THE VALUE OF £200.—Lygon, Hon. J. F., Grosvenor-place.

A WORK OF ART OF £150.—Haynes, B., Ewell; Wilson, H., Bury St. Edmunds.

A WORK OF ART OF £100.—Allon, Rev. H., Canonbury; Long, C., Euston-square station; Richmond, W. A., Kensington; Snee, Miss M., Islington; Yarrell, W., Ryder-street.

A WORK OF ART OF £80.—Balch, W. Y., Boston, U.S.; Biddulph, W., Shadwell; Brandard, E. P., Islington; Edwards, G. C., Mincing-lane; Hardman, Miss A., Bolton; Harris, F., Abingdon; Maudsley, T. H., Lambeth; Moore, Dr. J., Van Diemen's Land; Norton, John, King-street, St. James's; Swindell, C. E., Stourbridge; Turner, G., jun., Torquay; Walker, G., Manchester.

And besides these there were, also, fifteen prizes, at £60; twelve, at £50; twenty-eight, at £40; twenty-eight, at £25; thirty, at



PORT GALLANT, PATAGONIA.

£20; twenty, at £15; twenty-five, at £10; five, for a group in bronze, "Satan Dismayed"; ten, a bronze statuette, "A Boy at a Stream"; thirty, to a Tazza in iron; fifty, to a Parian statuette of "Solitude"; fifty, to a Porcelain statuette, "The Dancing Girl Reposing."

Thanks to the chairman and Mr. C. Mathews, for the use of the theatre, were passed, and the meeting separated.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS AT CROWHURST, SUSSEX.

THESE picturesque ruins are situated at Crowhurst, three miles distant from Battle, and five from Hastings. The manor of Crowhurst was one of the lordships which the unfortunate Harold held in the reign of Edward the Confessor, as appears by the Conqueror's survey. The above remains are on the south side of the church, and behind the farmhouse called Court Lodge, being the house where the courts of the manor of Crowhurst are kept. The fragments are considerable portions of a very substantial building. One wall has a large Gothic window



RUINS AT CROWHURST, SUSSEX.

with cinque-foil head. Horsfield, in his "History and Antiquities of Sussex," says:—"Grose conjectured it to be the remains of an oratory, or chapel. It is probably the ruins of the ancient manor-house; the modern one adjacent having stolen away its honours. The style of architecture is older than, and much superior to, that of the church; and the great extent of the foundations shows it to have been a structure of no mean pretensions. Under the room to which the large window belonged, was another with a groined roof, and two small windows beneath the large one; and south of these the entrance, with remains of a handsome groined roof." As a nook of venerable antiquity, this proves an attraction to the visitors to the watering-places in the neighbourhood.



REDCLIFFE INFANT-SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 1.—Rogation Sunday. Prince Arthur born, 1850.
 MONDAY, 2.—Camden born, 1551.
 TUESDAY, 3.—Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1495.
 WEDNESDAY, 4.—Seringapatam taken, 1799.
 THURSDAY, 5.—Holy Thursday. Ascension-day.
 FRIDAY, 6.—Battle of Prague, 1757.
 SATURDAY, 7.—Half Quarter-day.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 16	8 55	9 40	10 20	11 0	11 30	noon
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 25	10 50	11 15	11 40	12 05	12 30	1 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. C.—Our Correspondent will see that we have availed ourselves to some extent of his communication.
 PHOTOGRAPHER, Rotterdam.—A positive is obtained from a collodion negative, by pouring over its surface some proto-nitrate of iron, or a solution of the oxide of silver in cyanide of potassium. The latter process is the one usually employed in France for the production of the positives for stereoscopes.
 A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—Arms of Bradley: "Sa. a fesse engr., and in chief a mullet between two crosses formée fitchée arg."
 AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—"Per fess arg. and or, in chief a lion passant guardant in base a saltire az."
 S. F. E. S.; BENTICK; CAMOISE.—We are not at liberty to state the author's name.
 A CORRESPONDENT.—An alien cannot hold freehold land or chattels real. He may, however, easily enable himself to do so by naturalization, at a small expense, under the recent act of Parliament.
 A. J.—"Studded," i.e., adorned with studs. In the blazon submitted it is the collar that is studded.

Our Obituary Notices are unavoidably postponed.

** The LITERARY SUPPLEMENT will be given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next Saturday, May 7.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1853.

THE state of affairs in the East still continues unsatisfactory. Although little or no dependence is to be placed on the truth of the statements and rumours that reach us, through Trieste and other Austrian Channels, especially when these rumours relate to insurrections and attempted revolutions in Constantinople, there is evidence enough to show that the crisis has by no means passed, and that mischief is still brooding over the Ottoman Empire. It is some satisfaction to know that Prince Menschikoff, though still lording it in Constantinople, and giving himself airs more appropriate to a conquering general, than to the peaceful representative of a friendly power, has a check upon his movements, in the person of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the able Ambassador of Great Britain. That veteran diplomatist fully comprehends the magnitude of the questions at issue. He knows that not only Turkey but British India is menaced by the Czar, and that everywhere between Constantinople and the frontiers of Hindostan, Russian intrigues and influence are at work; that ten years ago the Afghan war, if not openly, was secretly fomented against us by Russian agents; and that still more recently the Russians were discovered under the walls of Herat, with the same design of hostility to Great Britain.

France is almost as much concerned as England in the independence of the Porte. She has not, it is true, any Indian empire to be endangered; but she has her rank in Europe to maintain, and interests to subserve in the Mediterranean and in Africa—neither of which would accord with the dismemberment of Turkey by Russia and Austria, and the establishment of the Muscovites at Constantinople. We know nothing of the instructions given to her new Ambassador, M. de Lacour; but it is to be hoped that he is sufficiently impressed with the dignity of his own country to avoid the error of pampering the pride of the Russian Envoy, and of thus ministering indirectly to the designs of Russia. But, whatever the ulterior policy of France may be, the Sultan, strong in the alliance of Great Britain, will be able to maintain no mean and inconsiderable front against armed aggression, if now, or at any future time, Russia should resort to that extremity. The Turkish army numbers 350,000 men, well disciplined and accoutred. The Turkish cavalry is magnificently mounted; and its artillery, under the able direction of a Prussian Colonel—Kurczowsky—is admirable. But it is not likely—menacing as the deportment and demands of Prince Menschikoff may be—that Russia will have recourse to present war for the accomplishment of her objects. The Emperor Nicholas is bold, when boldness will serve his purpose; but he is patient and prudent, when patience and prudence are more calculated to aid him in the traditional policy of his empire. The advice of Peter the Great has sunk so deeply into the minds of Russian rulers as to have become to their minds a command and a prophecy. "He who will reign at Constantinople," said Peter to his descendants, "will be the real sovereign of the world; therefore, we must stir up incessant wars in Persia and Turkey; establish dockyards in the Black Sea, and gradually take possession of it; hasten the fall of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; re-establish, if possible, by way of Syria, the commerce of the Levant; and advance as far as India, which is the mart of the world." When Peter uttered these remarkable words, Great Britain had no mighty empire in the East to abate his enthusiasm or tarnish the colour of his golden visions; but the successors of Peter, though not quite so sanguine as regards India, have never ceased to covet and to strive for the possession of Constantinople. By intrigue or by open warfare it is most probably they will attain their object, unless France should, as true policy demands, forget at last, all her unworthy jealousies of this country, and cordially unite with us in preventing the catastrophe.

ALMOST for the first time in her eventful history, Ireland fully shares in the growing prosperity of Great Britain. Though a faint cry of distress is raised on her behalf in Parliament, the cry is rendered nugatory by the cheering reports that reach England from almost every part of the sister country. Famine, pestilence, and what is called the "Exodus," have so reduced the numbers of the Celtic population, that the union workhouses have scarcely any inmates but the aged and the disabled; and the complaint of farmers and landed proprietors is no longer of a redundancy, but of a paucity of hands to till the soil. The great and small properties that are publicly sold under the beneficial operation of the "Encumbered Estates Act" realise unprecedentedly high prices. In many instances farms and estates have been disposed of at higher rates than similar properties would have brought in the most favoured counties in England. And, what is a most cheering circumstance, the Scottish and English purchasers not only settle upon and cultivate their new estates without the ancient dread of assassination to paralyze their energies and restrict their enterprise, but with the positive good-will and hearty support of the surrounding population. "The Saxon in Ireland," says the *Galway Packet*, "may no longer be regarded as a sentimental tourist, sitting on the box-seat of a mail-coach, with note-book in

hand delineating the physical appearance of the country, and caricaturing the 'wild Irish.' He is now a veritable settler, snugly located in every romantic spot along our western coast. The fertile farms that have lain waste for the last few years, from which extermination drove the oppressed native, and the houses wherein famine seized its victims, are being fast occupied by English and Scotch settlers. That some of the fairest portions of Ireland will shortly be in the actual occupation, or under the control, of the Saxon, is a fact that can be no longer questioned. Every day English speculators in Irish farming may be seen on their way westward, in search of suitable homesteads. Nor are these circumstances—favourable as they are to the speedy development of the long-neglected resources of Ireland—the only cheering incidents in the economic history of that country at the present day. The *Limerick Reporter*, in reference to the first of the great Munster fairs, just held in Limerick, states that "the amount of stock sent in for sale was unprecedented; and that, notwithstanding the amount, there was not a prime beast left unsold, at prices which, a few years ago, would have been looked upon as fabulous." Such accounts as these, which appear to be strictly true, and to be confirmed by every day's intelligence from Ireland, are somewhat at variance with the arguments of those who protest against the extension of the Property and Income-tax to that country on the plea of its poverty and misery.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the infant Prince continue perfectly well. The Court will leave Buckingham Palace this afternoon (Saturday) for her Majesty's marine residence in the Isle of Wight; returning thence on the 28th proximo, when the usual regal hospitalities will commence.

The christening of the infant Prince will take place early in June. The King of Hanover, with his youthful family, will arrive in this country during the first week in June, his Majesty having consented to stand sponsor in person for his Royal nephew, who is to receive the name of "Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert." The other sponsors will be the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Princess of Prussia, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The Drawingrooms announced last week, and a succession of other hospitalities, will distinguish the Court during the sojourn of the King of Hanover in this country.

The week just closed has been distinguished by a very numerous attended Levee at St. James's Palace, and by the recurrence of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice. Noting the incidents of Court life in the order of their occurrence, we find that—

On Monday the Queen received an early visit of congratulation from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on the occasion of the birthday of the Princess Alice. The same morning the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, went to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, in Baker-street. On returning, the Prince, with the youthful members of the Royal family, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester (it being the birthday of the Royal Duchess), at Gloucester-house, Piccadilly. In the evening the Prince Consort and the youthful Royal family honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at the Council for the Management of the Duchy of Cornwall, at the Duchy-office, Somerset-house.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort held a Levee. On Thursday morning the ceremony of churching the Queen was performed in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. At noon the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace for the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred and the Princesses Alice and Helena. The Royal party were received by the President of the Academy, Sir Charles Locke Eastlake, and conducted through the different rooms of the exhibition. Prince Ernest of Leiningen arrived at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Countess of Mount Edgcombe has succeeded the Viscountess Caning in her duties as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., held a Levee, by desire of the Queen, on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness, attended by his suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. The Prince was conducted to the Royal Closet by the Great Officers of State of the Queen's Household.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., attended by Lord William Paulet, was present at the Levee.

The Earl of Essex had an audience of his Royal Highness, and presented the Badge and Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, worn by his uncle, the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Capel.

Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., had an audience, and delivered to his Royal Highness the Ribbon and Badge of the Order of the Bath, worn by the late Viscount Melbourne.

Lieutenant H. M. Fouverie (Coldstream Guards) had an audience, and delivered to his Royal Highness the Ribbon and Badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, worn by the late Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bouverie.

The Levee was very numerous attended, both in the diplomatic and general circles. In the latter the following presentations took place:—

Lieutenant-General Earl of Beauchamp, by Lord Combermere.

The Earl of Lincoln, on his marriage, by the Earl of Clarendon.

Viscount Enfield, on being summoned to the House of Peers, by the Duke of Bedford.

Viscount Hinton, on appointment to the Colonelcy of the 1st Somerset Militia, by Lord Hotham.

Viscount Jocelyn, on appointment as Lieut.-Col. Commandant Essex Rifles, by Lord Maynard.

Lord Erskine, on his marriage, by the Earl of Clarendon.

Lord Worsley, by the Earl of Yarborough.

Lord North, by Lord Walsingham.

Lord Panmure, by the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Lord Carey, on being invested with the Order of St. Patrick, by the Earl of Clarendon.

Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, on his marriage and succeeding to the title, by the Earl of Clarendon.

Col. the Hon. O. Duncombe, B.P., on appointment to the Cambridge Militia, by the Earl of Hardwicke.

Captain Hon. M. Stopford, R.N., on appointment as Naval A.D.C., by Vice-Admiral the Hon. J. Percy.

Col. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., A.D.C., on his return from India and appointment as A.D.C. to her Majesty, by Viscount Hardinge.

Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Altherton, on his appointment as one of her Majesty's Counsel, by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Pashley, on his appointment as one of her Majesty's Counsel, by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Gore Langton, by his brother-in-law, the Marquis of Chaudes.

Mr. T. Unwin, R.A., Keeper of the National Gallery, by Lord John Russell.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The great saloon of Willis's-rooms was, on Wednesday evening, the scene of magnificent private hospitality, dispensed by the Countess Dowager of Erroll and her sister, the Lady Augustus Gordon. The occasion of the fête was the introduction of the younger branches of the two families—the Lady Alice Hay and the Misses Kennedy Erskine. The company began to arrive shortly before eleven o'clock. They were welcomed by the noble hostesses in the reception-saloon, and from thence passed into the ball-room. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the fête with his presence, arriving from the Countess of Eglinton's assembly shortly after midnight. The ball was opened at eleven o'clock, with a quadrille, in which Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence led off with his niece, the Lady Alice Hay. Her Ladyship was also selected by the Duke of Cambridge for the first waltz, after his Royal Highness's arrival. The Duke of Cambridge also danced with the Misses Erskine during the evening. The ball was kept up with the greatest possible spirit until one o'clock, when a superb supper was served to the company in an adjoining saloon. The festivities were subsequently renewed, and the morning had dawned before the company separated. The guests at this ball exceeded 700 in number.

The Countess of Eglinton commenced her hospitalities for the present season on Wednesday evening, by an assembly at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The reunion was of the most brilliant description, the leading members of the fashionable world, to the number of nearly 800, taking the opportunity to pay their respects to the Countess. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured her Ladyship with his presence, arriving about half-past eleven o'clock.

The Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert held her first "reception" on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the right hon. the Secretary-at-War, in Belgrave-square. The reunion was a perfect ovation to the hostess—upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy and fashionable world attending to pay their respects. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured Mrs. Herbert with his presence.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, went to Claremont on Tuesday morning, and visited the Countess de Neully and the French Royal family.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at her residence, Gloucester-house, Piccadilly, on Monday. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent joined the Royal circle in the evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent on Saturday, at Clarence-house, St. James's.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Grafton-street, from Paris, for the season.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempe- rature of the Day.	Departure of Tempe- rature from Average.	Degree of Humi- dity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
April 22	29.337	53.5	43.3	45.3	— 2.2	96	S.E.	0.57
" 23	29.773	54.6	37.7	43.2	— 4.6	74	N.E. & N.W.	0.09
" 24	29.825	48.1	35.8	40.2	— 8.0	85	S.W.	0.00
" 25	29.237	44.0	32.6	35.6	— 12.9	96	N.W.	1.03
" 26	29.646	53.1	38.6	43.5	— 5.3	69	N.W. & N.E.	0.03
" 27	29.845	60.9	31.8	44.4	— 4.8	69	V.A.R.	0.02
" 28	29.802	58.9	32.1	45.5	— 4.0	76	E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.33 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.34 inches by 8 p.m. on the same day. After 6 p.m. on this day it increased rapidly to 29.90 inches by 6 p.m. on the 23rd, then decreased to 29.27 inches by 9 a.m. on the 25th, increased to 29.89 inches by 9 a.m. on the 27th, remained nearly stationary till 6 p.m., and decreased to 29.33 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.638 inches. The weather during the whole week has been cold, and at times very severe. The temperature has been in defect every day, particularly on the 24th and 25th, when it was 8° and 12.9° respectively below the averages of the same days in the preceding thirty-eight years. The mean daily temperature on the 24th was 40.2°, being the lowest mean temperature recorded as having happened on that day since the year 1827, when it was 37.4°; and the mean daily temperature on the 25th was 35.6° only, being the lowest mean temperature reached on that day since the year 1814, which is as far back as the register extends. The mean temperature of the week was 42.8°, being 6° below the average of thirty-eight years. The range of temperature during the week was 29.1°, the highest and the lowest reading both occurring on the 27th. The mean daily difference of temperature during the week was 17.3°. Hail fell slightly on the 23rd, and snow fell early in the morning of the 25th. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 1.1 in. Lewisham, April 29th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending April 23, the number of births registered in the metropolitan districts was 1580: of these 812 were boys, and 768 were girls. The average number in the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years was 1476. The number of deaths was 1182; in the week ending April 9, the number was 1340; and in that ending April 16, it was 1243: so that the mortality, up to Saturday last, was decreasing by slow degrees; but it is to be feared that the severity of the weather, as shown in our table above, will cause an increase of deaths. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, increased in proportion to the increase of population, was 1038; consequently, the deaths registered last week are in excess of the estimated amount by 144. The number of deaths caused by zymotic diseases was 218 (their average is 185): of these, measles carried off 24; hooping-cough, 66; and typhus, 47. To diphtheria, cancer, &c., 50 (their average is 47). To tubercular diseases, 211 (their average in 195): of these, 139 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, &c., 137 (their average is 117): of these, there were 25 apoplexy, 25 paralysis, 51 convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 54 (their average is 34): of these, 43 were diseases of the heart. To diseases of the lungs, 242 (their average is 148): of these, are due 126 to bronchitis, and 80 to pneumonia. To diseases of the stomach, liver, &c., 74 (their average is 58); and to violence, &c., 22. By comparing the number of deaths due to the respiratory organs, the decline of these diseases is shown; the number in the preceding four weeks were 426, 323, 251, and 242; from bronchitis, 231, 186, 128, and 126; but it will be seen that diseases of this class are still much more fatal than is usual in the middle of April; for the deaths from this class, as above stated, were 242; while the average in ten corresponding weeks in ten preceding years increased, is only 163.

THE "GUNPOWDER" AT ROTHERHITHE.—On Thursday, Mr. Henry, the magistrate, delivered his judgment in this case against Mr. Hale. His worship quoted the act of Parliament, and various works, on gunpowder, at some length; but the section of the act, the 11th, the one under which the defendant was summoned, provides—

That no person shall have, or keep at any one time, in any place within three miles of the cities of London or Westminster, or within one mile of any other borough or market-town, a greater quantity than 500 pounds in weight if he be a dealer in gunpowder, or than fifty pounds if not a dealer, on pain of forfeiting all above the allowed quantity, and also two shillings for every pound of the excess. I am of opinion, that whether the powder be granulated, or meal powder, and whether it be for gun, rocket, or mining use, it is equally gunpowder within the provisions of that section, and within the mischief which it was intended to guard against. I therefore adjudge, that all the powder seized beyond the allowed quantity shall be forfeited, and that the defendant shall pay two shillings for every pound beyond such allowed quantity; and I adjudge the excessive quantity of gunpowder to be fifty-seven pounds in weight.

Mr. Bodkin applied to have the penalties enforced against the defendant, because Mr. Henry had decided that the composition which had been used was in fact gunpowder, and there could be no doubt that the rockets had been implements of war. Evidence was given to prove that Mr. Hale and his people had been found manufacturing the rockets; among others, a Major Usser, a Hungarian, who was introduced to Mr. Hale by M. Kossuth. He stated that—

During the time I was working in the factory I was sent to Kossuth, near Fimlico, about the middle of October. I saw Kossuth at the factory, where I saw Mr. Hale and the late Hungarian contractor. After some conversation, Kossuth and Hale told us then to go, and it was then that Kossuth told us to keep the affair secret. A little later I was sent by Mr. Robert to the father, and said he would tell him what was to be done. I saw Mr. Hale the elder, and he sent me to Kossuth. In consequence, I went to Kossuth, and saw him in his own room. When I left the work I told Mr. Hale what Kossuth said to me. Mr. Robert Hale said to myself and my fellow workmen on several occasions, in public houses and other places, that we must not betray the Hungarian war or the name of Hungary. I have often worked in what was called the Magazine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: I obtained this employment after came out of Maidstone jail for theft. I was in jail for about half a year. W. Gerlack, a German, gave similar evidence. The Magistrate said there was sufficient evidence to send the case before another tribunal, and committed the defendants, bail being taken for their appearance.

MEETINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES.—We can only find space for a brief record of the various meetings which have recently taken place in the metropolis.—The annual meeting of the Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution took place at the College of Highbury, on Wednesday.—The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress held its anniversary festival on the 23rd, at the London Tavern.—The General Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working-classes held their annual meeting at Willis's Rooms, on Monday.—The yearly general assembling of the members of the Baptist Home Missionary Society took place on Monday evening, at Albion Chapel, Moorfields.—The Marine Society held its annual festival on Wednesday, at the London Tavern. The same day, the children of the Yorkshire Society were examined at the annual meeting, held for that purpose, at the School-rooms, Westminster-road.—On Tuesday, at Willis's-rooms, the subscribers and friends of the Female Aid Society assembled, and held their annual meeting.—The anniversary meeting of the friends of the London Homoeopathic Hospital was held on Monday, at the Hospital in Golden-square, Oxford-street.—The friends and supporters of King Edward Ragged and Industrious Schools had a meeting on Tuesday, at the School-room in Spitalfields.

MUSEUM OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.—A numerous signed memorial has been addressed from Manchester to the Board of Trade, praying the Government to give every facility in their power towards furthering that portion of the "surplus" scheme of the Exhibition of 1861 which relates to the establishment of a Museum of Inventions. The Board of Trade has informed the memorialists that it has forwarded the above memorial, together with a similar one from Bradford, to the Commissioners of Patents (within whose province the subject more especially rests), accompanied by an expression of its sympathy with the objects prayed for.

MEMORIAL TO THOMAS HOOD.—A meeting was held on Wednesday night at the Whitlington Club, for the purpose of receiving the final report of the committee for the erection of a monument to the late Thomas Hood. The secretary read the report, which stated that the total amount of subscriptions was £448 8s. The gross expenditure, including the purchase of land at Kensal-green Cemetery, was £54 9s. 1d. Mr. Matthew Noble furnished a beautiful model of the proposed monument, which was adopted. We shall engrave the design.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—The seventy-sixth anniversary of this deserving charity was held on Wednesday evening at the Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark; when about eighty of the supporters of the dispensary dined together, under the presidency of Mr. Grissell, High Sheriff for the county of Surrey. Among the company were Mr. W. J. Evelyn, M.P.; Mr. A. Pellatt, M.P.; Mr. Bagallay, Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital; Mr. Allen, Master of Dulwich College; Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, &c. It was stated that the dispensary, since its foundation, has administered relief to 300,000 cases. During the last year nearly 6000 cases were relieved, of which upwards of 1000 were visited at the patients' own houses. Subscriptions were announced amounting to between £700 and £800.

ROBBERY AT M. LAFONT'S RESIDENCE.—On Friday evening week, while M. Lafont was at the St. James's Theatre, some thieves entered his apartments, in Bury-street, St. James's, and completely stripped them. His entire wardrobe, jewellery, including gold snuff-box and a valuable gold chain (presented to him by the French Ambassador, &c.), were carried off, leaving him literally nothing but the clothes he was wearing at the time.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The articles contributed by Holland were despatched on Saturday last from Rotterdam by the *Albatross* screw steam-ship. They consist of ninety-three cases of pictures, and twenty-five cases containing the Japanese productions, which the Dutch Government have allowed to be sent to the Exhibition. The latter are in charge of Mr. Van de Castele, the director of the Royal Museum at the Hague. The Belgian contributions, numbering 259 cases, were forwarded from Antwerp on Thursday week last in the *Devonshire* steam-vessel, which has been specially chartered for the purpose. The despatch of the above articles was superintended by Mr. Koney.

ARREST OF DRs. ULLATHORNE AND MOORE.—On Tuesday week last the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Vicar Apostolic for the Midland District, and Dr. Moore, President of Oscott College, were arrested for large banking liabilities, incurred without any view to personal advantage. They are now in prison, and have no alternative but to pass through the Insolvent Court.

THE SHAWL TRADE.—As an instance of the extraordinary prosperity of the shawl trade this season, it is currently reported that one single house in Paisley made sales during the last month to the extent of £10,000. The trade of that town generally has not been in such a prosperous condition for many years back. The satisfaction to be felt at this state of matters is greatly enhanced from the fact that this prosperity is not confined to any particular branch of manufacture, all workmen being fully employed.

STEAM TO THE BRAZILS.—The *Braziliana*, a screw-steamer of 1100 tons, the first vessel of the new line projected by the South American and General Steam Navigation Company, was launched on Saturday from the building-yard of Mr. John Laird, Birkenhead. Her dimensions are—length, 220 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; height of spar-deck, 8 feet. She has engines of 200-horse power.

DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—The following superannuations took place on Saturday, at the Devonport Dockyard:—Mr. Richard Scott, clerk, on £220 per annum; John Thomas, leading man of shipwrights, on £34 per annum; William Cleave, shipwright, on £24; Henry Fowler, shipwright, on £22; Henry Bennett, caulker, on £24; and Francis Lawrence, labourer, on £15 per annum.

THE GREAT SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.—The great demonstration in honour of the natal day of the immortal Shakespeare took place on Tuesday, at Stratford-upon-Avon. The proceedings commenced by a large body of gentlemen assembling around the house (fortunately preserved to the country) in which Shakespeare was born. Mr. Linnaeus Banks then delivered the oration. The "pilgrims" then proceeded to the grave of the bard in Stratford Church; when Mr. James Bennett, of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, recited the ode. The visitors then went to the Shakespeare-hall, where a concert took place; Mr. Sims Reeves singing "Blow thou wintry wind" ("As You Like It"), and "Take, oh, take those lips away," composed expressly for this festival by Mr. F. Mori. At the conclusion of the first part of the concert, Mr. Vandenhoff pronounced an oration, which was loudly applauded. In the evening a dinner took place at the Town-hall, at which Mr. Benjamin Webster presided, which terminated the proceedings of the day. [Next week we shall engrave a scene from this interesting festival.]

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday a large meeting of the leading Liberals of North Lincolnshire was held at the Corn-Exchange, Lincoln—the Hon. W. J. Monson in the chair—when it was unanimously resolved to bring forward two Liberal candidates to replace the present members for the division at the next election. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and several resolutions were proposed and carried.

GAROTTING IN GLASGOW.—On Thursday night week, a gentleman, going home by Sauchiehall-street, was unexpectedly assaulted by some ruffians, seized by the neck and throttled till he was insensible. While in that state, his upper-coat, waistcoat, watch, pocket-book, several shillings, and a measuring line had been taken from his person.—A second case occurred the next Saturday evening, when a gentleman was followed into the Thistle and Soho close, Glassford-street, by three youths, and garrotted according to the system. They robbed him of a silver watch and gold key, and a silk purse containing about 24s. In both cases, the ruffians escaped.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY FORGERY.—The person who was brought before the Lord Mayor, on the 18th inst., on the charge of having attempted to defraud Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., by means of forged acceptances, and who refused to give his name, was brought up at the Mansion-house, for re-examination, on Tuesday. The justice-room was crowded. No evidence tending to clear up the mystery was produced; and, after the examination of one or two witnesses, the prisoner was again remanded.

SEATS ON OMNIBUSES.—Mr. Beadon, on Tuesday, at Hammersmith, delivered judgment in a case of considerable importance to omnibus passengers, as to whether a passenger upon an omnibus had a right to a particular seat which he had previously engaged and paid for. Mr. Beadon stated that he had consulted with his colleague (Mr. Paynter) upon the subject, and they were decidedly of opinion that no person could engage a particular seat upon an omnibus; and that, therefore, his decision would be against the defendant, who would have to pay a nominal fine of 1s. for the assault, and 2s. costs.

THE NEWPORT SAVINGS BANK ROBBERIES.—Yelf, the fraudulent savings bank actuary at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, has been examined and remanded. He has committed forgeries in order to effect his robbery of the bank deposits. He commenced his frauds in 1839, and for ten years he appropriated nearly £1000 a year. Some years since, when confidence in savings banks was shaken owing to the misconduct of some actuaries, the directors of the Bank declared that Yelf's accounts had been examined, and were found to be correct. Great laxity appears to have been observed by the directors, and they have promised to subscribe to prevent the losses from falling entirely upon the poor depositors. During the time that Yelf was robbing the poor at the rate of £800 a year he was acting as a religious preacher. A Government officer is investigating the accounts of the bank.

THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—The fellow who gave himself up at Marlborough Police-office, for the murder of his wife at Edinburgh, but which was false, was brought before the magistrate at that office on Tuesday last; when Mr. Broughton severely lectured him for the shameful deception which he had practised, and the trouble he had given to the police, and discharged him with a hope that the punishment which he had already undergone would be a warning to him for the future.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.—On Monday a deputation of working men waited upon Lord Palmerston at his residence, Carlton-gardens, for the purpose of presenting a memorial against the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The deputation having stated their views, Lord Palmerston said he was exceedingly glad to have met the deputation on this occasion; and, as they had been so fair and just with him, he would be on a par with them in cordially expressing his opinions on the question. For himself, he could not see how the opening of this pleasure-ground could be productive of the amount of evil described. He could not see the harm of an individual, who devoted a portion of the seventh day to the worship of his God, going afterwards to view these pleasure-grounds; but he was only stating his private opinions. He had frequently taken a ferry across the river on Sundays, and had also taken a row himself, and had seen individuals lining the banks, taking fresh air. He should not object to a measure for closing public-houses and beer-houses on Sundays; but he thought opening the Crystal Palace would draw people away from such places. He certainly objected to the desecration of the Sabbath, but was not unfavourable to harmless and innocent recreation after divine service. The deputation, having thanked his Lordship, withdrew.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF PROPERTY.—On Wednesday week, a portion of the London property of the late Mr. Peto, was sold by auction, by direction of the Court of Chancery. The following was the result:—A valuable leasehold property, comprising the whole of Furnival's-inn, sold in one lot for £55,000; a freehold property, Fenton's Hotel, St. James-street, realised £18,600; two freehold houses in Clifton-street, Finsbury, £1100; a freehold dwelling-house, and part of Robinson's horse repository, £1870; five leasehold residences in Portland-crescent and Upper Portland-place, produced £20,190; two improved rents, of £45 each, realised £2090; also a pair of villa residences at Blackheath, £1810, &c.; producing altogether upwards of £100,000.

THOMAS SHAKESPEARE.—In the year 1597 there resided in Lutterworth, in Leicestershire—only distant from Stratford-upon-Avon, the birth-town of Shakespeare, a very few miles—one Thomas Shakespeare, who appears to have been employed by William Glover, of Hillingdon, in Northamptonshire, gentleman, as his agent, to receive for him and give an acquaintance for a considerable sum of money. Having regard to the age in which this Thomas Shakespeare lived, coupled with his place of residence, it is not probable that he was a relative of the great bard? *CHARLECOTE.—Notes and Queries.*

WOODCOCKS' NESTS.—Two woodcocks' nests were discovered by the gamekeeper to the Earl of Carnarvon: the first was found on the 6th instant, and the other on the 9th instant, in the grounds at Highclere, in Hants—each bird sitting on four eggs. The woodcock is a native of the countries bordering the Baltic, which it leaves in autumn on its route to this country, and generally returns in March and April.

THE THORNS OF MAY.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

I.—THE YOUNG MAID GONE A-MAYING.

I HEARD a young maid saying—
"Sweet is the time of Maying,
Pleasant the odours playing along the bended grass
When we catch the under-toning
Of the tender cushat's moaning,
And the mountain winds salute us, kissing as they pass.

"O! lovely is the viewing
Of the ruddy Morning's wooing,
When, from out the cloudlands stealing, like a startled fawn she
showeth,
Leaving grey Night complaining
In the path of her disdaining,
Soft dews his soul revealing, that still follow where she goeth.

"And beautiful to mark,
Ere the dazzled earth grows dark,
The conquered sun down-dying on the crimsoned fields of day,
Like a youthful warrior fighting
For the land of his delighting,
While the evening gales go sobbing through the blossoms of the
May!"

Thus, while the May-bloom seeking,
I heard her gentle speaking,
And it thrilled me with the memories of a spring-time long ago,
When, with the thorn-boughs laden,
I met another maiden,
Whose passing from the green earth left me wintered in the snow.

So she fled, like the seeming
Of that early youth-time's dreaming—
A vision of deep beauty to still the soul of care;
And long after she had parted
And left me—newer-hearted,
I heard her bird-voice echoing on the rapt, impassioned air.

O! wild, untutored singing,
Music of Love's own ringing,—
'Twas like a mate-call sounding, murmuring as she passed!
O! tender, May-sprung flower,
O! life's delicious hour,
Touched by the golden dawning, wherefore away so fast?

II.—THE OLD MAN GONE A-MAYING.

THERE went an aged man
Along the uplands, gathering the May.
The day was gracious as that first spring day
When tender Eve began
To feel it sweet
To track the feet
That through the wild grass ran.

That time I heard him saying—
"Where is the May? The dews have filled mine eyes:
The hills rise steeper than they used to rise,
When, with the flushed Morn straying,
She smiled to see
How full of glee
A young heart goes a-Maying.

"The joys of life grow rare!
Where is the thrill, of Nature's glory born,
With which of old I greeted each May morn?
Departed!—Where, oh! where
The thoughts' rich flood,
The bounding blood—
The passion and the prayer?"

"The springs of earth are failing!
The waning eve-star paleth in her place:
Ne'er did I see her with so wan a face
Along the welkin sailing!
The odours sweet
Faint round my feet—
What is the old world ailing?"

He ceased; and laid him where
The broad tree shadows danced as in a pool
Along a verge of light; while, calm and cool,
One other Presence there
Stole in and made
Eternal shade,
Shutting out sun and air.

When that ripe sire was born
He waited to enter on a world so sad.
Yet now, in quitting, seemed it not so bad;
For, though his flesh was torn,
I saw him smile,
To feel the while
His foot against the thorn!

Enough!—'tis idle playing:
Leave we the gathered sheaf among the flowers;
The key of Heaven's garner is not ours!
In truth, there is no saying
What guardians keep,
What pleasures steep
The tired soul gone a-Maying!

MUSIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus," was performed on Tuesday night by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Surman; with Mr. H. Blagrove, leader of the band, and Mr. Jolly, organist; and Miss Birch, Miss A. Byers, Miss M. Wells, Mr. Locke, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Lawler, as principal vocalists.

The second performance of the Quartet Association took place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday; Sainton and Cooper taking the first and second violin parts alternately, Hill and Piatti having the viola and violoncello. The scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet in F No. 82, Beethoven's in E flat, op. 74, Mendelssohn's Quartet in F minor (posthumous), and a Sonata, in A major, for pianoforte and violin, by Herr Pauer, who was also the pianist on this occasion.

Herr Jansa had his fifth soirée at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms last Monday, assisted by M. Billet, Herren Hennen, Rorschitzky, and Mr. W. F. Reed; Mdlle. Herrman was the vocalist, and Mr. Grattan the accompanist.

Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was repeated last night by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction; Mdlle. Clara Novello, Miss F. Kowland, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Staudigl, and Formès being the vocalists.

The second concert of the Royal Academy of Music was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday morning. There was an average amount of scholastic ability exhibited on the occasion; and the singing of Miss Freeman, a soprano, and Miss Street, a contralto, must be selected as worthy of special encouragement.

At the sixth subscription concert of the Harmonic Union, on Monday last at Exeter-hall, under the able direction of Benedict, Macfarren's cantata "Lenora" was produced, together with selections from Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and "Acis and Galatea;" Benedict's clever pianoforte concerto in C minor, admirably played by Miss Arabella Goddard; and a very skillfully written overture in E flat, by Mr. Cousins. The vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss F. Rowland, Mrs. Macfarren, Sims Reeves, and Staudigl.

Next week will be the fourth Philharmonic Concert; the third meeting of the Musical Union; the second concert of the Orchestral Union; and the concerts of Signor and Madame Ferrari, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Holmes, and Mrs. John Macfarren.

Signor Nappi gave a concert at the New Beethoven Rooms on Thursday evening, assisted by Mesdames A. Newton, Nott, Barclay, and Coulon; and Messrs. Benson, Regondi, Sprenger, &c.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Mario—"that dear Mario," according to drawing-room, as well as managerial, phraseology—last Tuesday night was rapturously greeted. The Russian snows this time have used the pet of tenors tenderly. True, there may not be that gorgeous power and luscious richness in his voice which he possessed in former days; but, as an artist, he has gained immeasurably. At no period of his career did he sing with more finish and finesse than on Tuesday. The audience welcomed him from beginning to end; and, encouraged by the plaudits of a house crowded to excess, Mario achieved one of his most brilliant triumphs.

Grisi, the first of the quartet party forming the original cast (Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache), has resigned the part of *Elvira* to Madame Bosio, in whom let no one expect to find the sentiment, poetry, and passion of Grisi's delineation—but let the most captious be satisfied with young, fresh, and promising talent, possessing a nice voice, a nice style, and nice execution, without any pretensions to wondrous vocalisation. Madame Bosio lacks animation, but her singing has its special charm, and she is evidently growing in favour. Her most successful effort was the *cabaletta* of the "Que la voce," and she merited the recall for her clever roulades. She will do well, however, to accelerate the times of the various movements—her tendency to drag the measure is one of her chief defects.

The appearance of Formès for the first time in the old puritan *Georgio*, excited some curiosity. He made up well, but he was scarcely master of the music, and it is of a school which is perhaps the least adapted to his peculiar powers. Ronconi gave vital importance to the somewhat insignificant character of *Riccardo*. Carefully acted, the artistic abstraction was again, as in all his conceptions, complete; and he did not fail, from time to time, to throw into his music some of those delicious *traits* of ornamentation, which only a truly great artist can display.

A second magnificent performance of *Norma* by Grisi, on Saturday night, to a densely-crowded house, must not pass unrecorded; and the fourth representation of Rossini's "William Tell," for the first extra night, on Thursday, proves that the management has at last won from the public—thanks to the transcendent triumph of Tamberlik—a recognition of the recondite beauties of that superb opera.

Verdi's "Rigoletto" is underlined in the bill as the first novelty of the season. Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" is also in preparation.

LYCEUM.

Two new pieces have been produced here: one entitled "A Fast Train—High-pressure—Express;" the other, "A. S. S." The *ad captandum* nature of the former is apparent enough; but the latter, if only for its triviality, is a remarkable production. What think we for the sufficient motive of a piece, the resolution of an old gentleman that his daughter shall marry somebody whose initials are "A. S. S." simply because his knives and forks and spoons are marked with the letters "A. S. S." This is all the plot. One *Augustus Sniggles*, impersonated with sufficient ludicrousness by Mr. Suter, advances his claims, and almost extinguishes another suitor, whose name (*Ciphon*) begins with a C, at first supposed to be an S. But matters are set right at last by a new-married couple of the required initials taking the plate off the old gentleman's hands at cost price. The house has been but ill attended.

The "Fast Train" is an adaptation from the French, the hero being translated into a go-ahead American, who knocks up the father of his presumed intended at four o'clock in the morning. Having, however, mistaken the lady, some embarrassment ensues; but, ultimately, the right parties get united. Mr. C. Mathews dashed through the part of the fast Yankee with great spirit, and gave utterance to his extravagant anecdotes in the patter-and-clatter style, with a rapidity which has ceased to astonish.

OLYMPIC.

One would have thought that the theme of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," would have preserved it from burlesque. Mr. Talfourd, however, has found the means of connecting it with ludicrous associations; and more fortunate still, with a low comedian, Mr. Robson, capable of giving an air of originality to burlesque itself. Mr. Robson does not caricature any existing actor, but simply exaggerates the part, painting the terror and horror of the character and the deed in ludicrous colours, without altering the outline or the feeling. The accessories of the piece were well contrived; and the adoption of some of the business introduced at the Princess's—particularly the elimination of the ghost of *Banquo* from a clock-case, with the ghost, or skeleton of an umbrella, and an apparatus for illuminating his countenance—was most judicious and efficient. The dialogue sparkled with puns; many of the situations were grotesque, and the parodies unmistakeably excellent. We are far from approving the treatment of such an argument in a burlesque form; but we must acknowledge that it was provocative of mirth, and attracted a numerous audience.

ST. JAMES'S.

The drama of "Le Chevalier de St. Georges" has been revived, for the purpose of exhibiting M. Lafont in the character, it being one of his great parts. The subject is well known to English playgoers from Mr. Balfe's opera of "The Bondman;" but MM. Mélesville and Beauvoir's production presents it in a more legitimate and dramatic shape. The acting, too, both of Madame de Preale and Mdlle. Page is exceedingly interesting; and the whole performance appropriate to the feelings of the day.

On Wednesday the vaudeville of "Les Fées de Paris" was performed; the part of *Juliette* being sustained by Mdlle. Page, and that of *Laure* by Mdlle. Fleury. The entertainments were for the benefit of the reformer. The drama is a production of the late M. Bayard, the celebrated author of "Un Fil de Famille," but is scarcely of sufficient force for general performance, though, as a pet piece, well enough adapted for occasional purposes.

STRAND.

The musical travesty of "Macbeth," produced at this theatre, has been eminently successful. It is introduced to the public by a bill under the signature of Mr. Alcroft, having three leaves, the last containing an address to the public, being a parody of Mr. C. Kean's fly-leaf to the Princess's broadsheet. The operatic *Macbeth* is an Irishman, performed by Mr. Hodson, whose humour is irresistible. *Phelim Macbeth* is comically agitated with a variety of contrarious feelings, and gives utterance to his sentiments in whimsical rhymes, stuffed with out-of-the-way allusions, and delivered with extravagant gesticulations. In the course of this burlesque opera, the whole of Locke's music is contrived to be given. Miss Isaacs performed the principal witch; *Hecate* was done for by Mr. Leffler, and *Lady Macbeth* caricatured by Miss Featherstone. The scenery is good; and the houses have been crowded.

HAYMARKET.

Of all the dramatic productions of Mr. Robert Browning, "Colombe's Birthday," is, perhaps, the sweetest in sentiment, and the simplest in structure. The heroine is *Colombe de Ravenstein*, Duchess of Juliers and Cleves; but by the virtue of salique law, one *Prince Berthold*, has a right to claim the succession. It is *Colombe's* birthday, and the lady expects its usual celebration; but the audience-chamber is not crowded as usual, some mysterious cause restraining her courtiers from the wonted renewal of their allegiance. In fact *Prince Berthold* has put in his claim; which only waits for some one bold enough to present it. The poor Duchess is an object of pity to the mean and the selfish. At this juncture arrives from Cleves one *Valence*, an advocate (Mr. B. Sullivan), with a petition, full of the misery of the inhabitants. As the price of being admitted to the Duchess's presence, he undertakes to deliver the paper—ignorant, however, of its purport. The audience obtained, and the document presented, he perceives that he has been made the tool of the Court, and forthwith challenges, for the insult, *Guibert* (Mr. W. Farren), its agent. *Colombe* is highly interested by the exhibition, accepts the championship of *Valence*, whom she recollects as having before made a congratulatory speech to her at Cleves on the part of the citizens. The advocate improves his opportunity; and, for the sake of his native city, implores her not to abdicate. Accordingly, the lady summons up her courage, and determines to maintain her position: as her only loyal subject, *Colombe* invests *Valence* with all her authority. *Prince Berthold* next comes upon the scene; a good-humoured soldier of fortune, who expects to be Emperor, and who desires not to press hardly upon the falling Duchess; and has, indeed, determined to repair her loss by offering her his hand, and thus affording her the opportunity of becoming an Empress. At this offer *Valence* is startled; for his heart has kindled in the transaction, and he feels that he loves the lady. Howbeit, he does his duty honourably, and bears the mission to the Duchess. Willing is she to accept the compromise; but, in doing so, gives expression to feelings which encourage *Valence* to a declaration of love. This scene, one of the most delicious in our dramatic recollection, was admirably acted. Miss Faucit in it manifested all her delicacy and power. Nothing ever more excited the tender sensibilities of our nature, and those delightful emotions where we sympathise tearfully, yet not painfully. In the fifth act, *Colombe*, having survived the struggle of feeling, yields to the pleadings of true love, and, for *Valence*, surrenders not only her present petty dignity, but the hopes of empire. Thus Love conquers, and his victory is the triumph of the moral over the material.

The production of a piece so pure in its purpose, theme, and treatment, is highly honourable to the management, and cannot but have the most beneficial influence on the public taste. It was placed upon the stage with the utmost care: the scenery was beautiful; and the acting of Miss Faucit graceful and exquisite in the extreme. Its success was decided.



"THE FIRST OF MAY, 1851."—PAINTED FOR HER MAJESTY, BY WINTERHALTER.

"THE FIRST OF MAY, 1851."
BY WINTERHALTER.

THE incident commemorated in this picture is of threefold interest. It occurred on the 1st of May, 1851, just after the opening of the Great Palace of Industry of All Nations; and the day was the birthday of the illustrious Wellington, as well as of the infant Prince Arthur, to whom, by Royal invitation, the Duke stood godfather. The gallant hero of a hundred fights, after assisting at the ceremony of the inauguration of

the Great Exhibition, hastened to Buckingham Palace with a handsome casket selected from amongst the varied and costly articles of *vertu* thrown open to public view on that day, intending it as a birthday present to his Royal godson. He arrived at the Palace before her Majesty and Prince Albert had returned from the Crystal Palace; but, after waiting a few minutes, they arrived, when her Majesty was so pleased at the graceful act of attention intended on the part of the Duke, that she hastened to snatch up the infant Prince, *en deshabillé*, even from the couch where he lay, to receive the present, a present we have no doubt he will dearly prize in future years. The Royal mother, holding her young child in

her arms, contemplates the handsome cadeau with evident satisfaction. The expression of the Duke is marked with benignity and respectful homage. In the rear is Prince Albert, whose mind—notwithstanding the interesting scene passing before him, seems still to be engrossed with the great national work which he has this day brought to a happy completion (seen in the distance), and a plan of which he carries in his hand.

This picture, which was painted by command of her Majesty, has been engraved in mezzotint by S. Cousins, and is here copied by permission of the publishers.



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "COLOMBE'S BIRTHDAY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

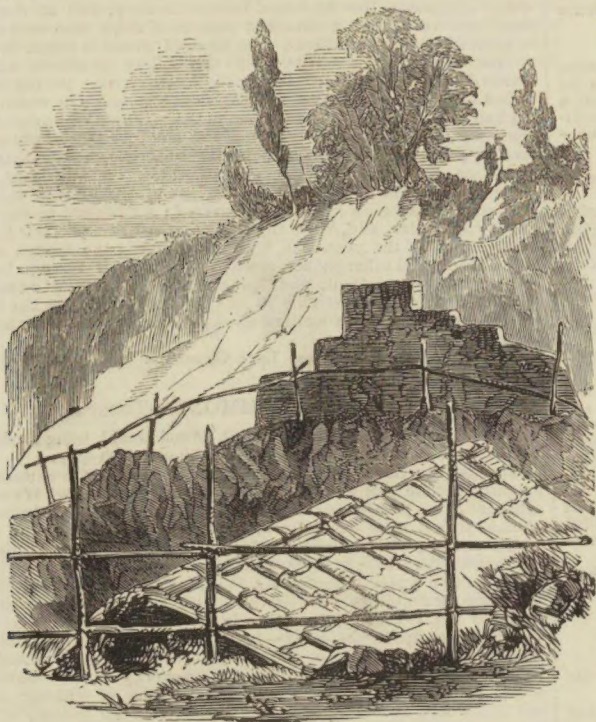
THE LATEST EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAPLES, April 14th.

It would be difficult to visit Pompeii at any period without finding new and interesting material either for reflection or illustration; and at the present moment the world of antiquarian treasure is unusually attractive, from the discoveries which have taken place during the last two years. The dates of the most important excavations, it should be remembered, are:—1748, Amphitheatre; 1763, Gate of Hercules; 1764, Theatres, and Temple of Isis; 1811, House of Pansa; 1813, Forum; 1818, Temples of Mercury and Venus; 1825, House of the Tragic Poet; 1826, Street of Mercury; 1829, Street of Fortune; 1841, Street of Merchants; 1845, Quadrivium; and 1847, House of Lucrezio. From the last-named date, I propose placing before the reader a notice of the excavations up to the present day.

I left Naples with an antiquarian friend, in a carriage, wishing to avoid the snort and whistle of a railway, the mocking vitality of which may, nevertheless, be heard in the death-like stillness of the Forum of Pompeii. We drove at once for the Street of Tombs, by far the most interesting way of entering a classical city. On either side the marble monuments of the dead glittered in glorious sunlight; but never more can those tombs arrest the footsteps of a relative or a friend. Here I found that the well-known Exedra had been restored, with all its decorations; but no new excavations had taken place in this part of the city. Passing the gates, we were shown some lately-discovered walls of Pompeii; and were informed that ere long the whole of the encircling battlements would be definitely traced. Entering the Forum, we found a few workmen employed in clearing away the sand which the late rains had deposited on the marble pavement where, centuries ago, the magistrates solemnly paced, and the coxcomb idly wandered.



ROOF OF A HOUSE, AT POMPEII

Whilst passing on, in the direction of the new excavations, we observed that in many instances the fresco paintings were losing their colours; indeed, some have been lately removed to the Museum on that account. It is also found necessary to restore, in many instances, the brickwork of the houses of Pompeii, which is done by temporary roofings; whilst the mural frescoes are edged with a white cement, which



EXCAVATION NEAR THE GATE OF STABIA.

by no means improves their appearance. In this way the buildings of Pompeii are now dotted over with ugly white patches in all directions.

It is calculated that about one-third of the city of Pompeii is now exposed, including four principal streets, and all the important buildings of an ancient city. A long street, leading to the Stabian Gate, is now being excavated. These works were begun in 1851: when the street was first opened, it was supposed to be that of the Goldsmiths', from the number of objects of jewellery found in the first one or two houses; but subsequent revelations have not confirmed the expectation.

As we entered the Stabian Street, we observed on either side a series of dwellings, the lower portions of which had evidently been used for shops. The fresco paintings were remarkable only for the freshness of their colouring. The last stratum of earth had not yet been removed from the floors of some of the houses, so that there may be much treasure yet undiscovered. We next proceeded to the most important house yet found in this street, and which had been lately excavated for the Imperial Princes of Russia (See Illustration). You enter a wide portico of the *ostiaris*, paved with marble, where an elegant table of the same material is placed. The clawed legs of this table are carved with fruits, and the form is very elegant. You then come upon the *atrium*, with the usual *impluvium*. None of the surrounding columns is perfect; and only one of the capitals was found, which is rather grotesque than classical. The circular object near one of the columns, is a Well, fluted all round, the rim of which bears traces of its having been much used. The *ala*, or wings, of this dwelling occur at the further end. The centre room is large, and might have been used as a *triclinium*. It is decorated with those floral romances and architectural illusions which glitter brightly on the walls

of Pompeii. This room opens into two smaller apartments—one on the left, and one on the right—nearly destroyed. The main wall on the right contains a niche with steps, but no statue was found. The present dwelling, like most of the houses of Pompeii, had evidently been well rifled by the ancients. Some copper kitchen utensils and a few unimportant marble decorative garden sculptures are all that was found in a dwelling of so much importance.*

Threading our way through the back doorway of this house, we came upon the most remarkable discovery which has yet taken place, viz., the complete roofing of a house, of which I send you a drawing. It will be remembered that Pompeii having been destroyed by falling ashes, and then covered by earth, was the occasion of the roofs falling in. The very little care used in clearing away the incumbent earth has left us in the dark about the construction of ancient roofings.† Here, then, for the first time, we have a complete roof of a house formed of square tiles, about twelve inches by twelve, with coping tiles running between them; and over the back-bone, so to speak, of the construction, a cement was used to make the roofing water-tight. So perfect is the roof, that it might have been constructed yesterday, and it would suit an English cottage

* The small objects found at Pompeii are always removed to the Museum of Naples. Up to the present time no attempt has been made to restore a house and furnish it, although so much material exists for so doing.

† Mr. Falkener, an English architect, excavated a house at Pompeii some years ago, and personally attended the works from the very earliest stages, by which means he was able to collect much valuable data concerning the construction of the roofing as well as the height of the dwelling.



HOUSE AT POMPEII, EXCAVATED FOR THE VISIT OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN PRINCES

as well as a Roman dwelling. The whole is railed round, and will probably not be removed.

We next proceeded to the site of the excavations on which the workmen are now employed. Here I made a drawing, to show the way in which the works are carried on. The workmen are digging and picking away with little care. A not very intelligent inspector stands by, smoking his pipe; and when anything is found, it is thrown into a basket, which is guarded by a soldier. The drawing shows the termination of a street which runs through the Gate of Stabia. The building just brought to light is remarkable for having two large windows, a luxury by no means common at Pompeii. An archway breaks the centre of the front wall, over which is an aperture, which may have been caused by accident, as there is nothing in the masonry to denote a window. Two large stones are resting on the top of the wall, indicating an upper floor. On the stucco facing of this building are clearly read, in the long Roman character of Pompeii, the words CUM HOLCONIUM. When some hundred feet more have been excavated, the whole of this street, extending as far as the Gate of Vesuvius, will be open to the light.

The present Neapolitan Government does not appear to take much interest in Pompeii: more of the city was excavated during the French rule in Naples than has been brought to light either before or since that period.

We had now spent a whole day at Pompeii, directing our attention almost exclusively to the novelties. It began to rain, but so excited was my antiquarian friend W., that I could not get him away. He walked about in the wet, with his umbrella under his arm, abstractedly meditating, to the great annoyance of guides, who like superficial observers best. I got into the carriage, corrected my sketches, drank some wine grown over the tomb of Pompeii; and, with the permission of the lady who accompanied us, lighted my cigar. No happiness can continue for ever; the antiquary was obliged to join us at last, and with the usual exclamation to the coachmen of "Avante, avante!" we found ourselves once more on the road to Naples.

* This mode of advertising on the walls is very common at Pompeii. The album of the Latins acted like a modern sign.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

The Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill was read a second time to-night, after a long debate, in which the bill was supported by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyttelton, and Earl Grey; and opposed by the Bishop of Exeter, Lord St. Leonards, and the Earl of Derby.—The Bishop of Exeter moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months; but, upon the suggestion of the Earl of Derby, the right rev. Prelate did not press his amendment to a division; and the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill went into committee. On the second clause (which provides that proprietors of South Sea, and other minor Three per Cent Stocks may receive for every £100 of such stock: Either, 1, £2 10s. New Three-and-a-Half per Cents; or, 2, £110 New Two-and-a-Half per Cents—both guaranteed for 40 years; or, 3, an Exchequer Bond for £100 bearing interest at 2½ per cent until 1864, and 2½ per cent until 1894) being put,

Sir F. KELLY repeated the objections which he urged upon the introduction of the bill. He protested against any addition being made to the National Debt at a period of national prosperity. Proposal No. 1 might ultimately effect a saving of £700,000 or £900,000 a year; but the conversion proposed by No. 2 would at once add four millions to the capital of the National Debt. If it were carried out to the whole amount of the Three per Cents, it would involve an increase in the debt of fifty millions. This stock was to be guaranteed for forty years, although in the last forty years the interest of money had fallen 2 per cent. Consols, forty years ago, were at 60; and if money had fallen 2 per cent in the last forty years, was it not probable, with the increasing prosperity and capital of the country, that in the next forty years interest would at least fall 1 per cent? The country would be paying 2½ per cent when the market rate of interest was 2 per cent; and then, at the end of forty years, the Government, when they had the option of paying off the stock, would have to pay £110 for every £100. He proposed to leave out the alternative No. 2.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that his three alternatives were not equivalents simply and solely, according to arithmetical calculation. Considering the value attaching to these Exchequer Bonds, and the many conveniences connected with them, they would become a favourite means of holding securities, and would be accepted at a lower rate of interest. The main object was to create a 2½ per Cent Stock; and he conceived it most desirable to introduce into the structure and system of the debt a stock bearing a rate of interest which, in case the value of money should be subject to a favourable alteration, would form the basis for extensive operations. The committee could not make sure of creating a 2½ per Cent Stock by Exchequer Bonds. He had certainly proposed a moderate increase of the capital of the debt, not from indifference, but because he thought the price worth paying for the purpose of attaining a great object. It might be possible to create a Sinking Fund out of the annual saving made by the proposed 2½ per Cent Stock, so that not one farthing need be added to the capital of the debt at the end of forty years, and he would give his attention to the subject.

Mr. BARING, Mr. DISRAELI, and Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the scheme, mainly on the grounds stated by Sir F. Kelly. Mr. HUME and Mr. GOULBURN, and other members supported it, several of them arguing, at the same time, in favour of the conversion of a large portion of the debt into terminable annuities, so that a portion of the debt might be finally extinguished at the cost of a present increase in the interest of the debt payable, during the lives of the annuitants. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan was affirmed, upon a division, by a majority of 59; the numbers being—For the clause, 234; against it, 175.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a power would be given to the holders of Exchequer Bills to convert them into stock, which would aid in establishing a £2 10s. per cent stock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

One of the puzzles of the Session—to those who do not rightly estimate the increasing interest taken by a section of the public in Church questions—has been afforded by the debates upon the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill. The subject, by the great majority of the public, is regarded as one of the most uninteresting and uninviting character which can possibly take up the time of the House; and many a reader of the morning newspapers has laid down his journal with feelings of deep disappointment, if not of anger, at seeing its columns filled with interminable discussions of a question which, it would seem, at first sight, might be exhausted by a speech of half an hour's length from each side of the House. Yet, upon every stage of the bill in the House of Commons long and elaborate speeches have been delivered, for and against the measure, to full houses; and the galleries have been on each occasion crowded with strangers. The same, or we should rather say an increased, amount of public interest has accompanied the bill to the Upper House. Upon the second reading of the bill, on Friday night, one of the fullest houses of the session was assembled; and to-night, when the fate of the bill was supposed to be jeopardised by an amendment to be moved in committee by the Earl of Derby, their Lordships again came down in unusual numbers.

The first clause of the bill empowered the Canadian Legislature to deal with the Clergy Reserves; and Lord DERBY moved an amendment, the effect of which was to preserve to the Established Church in Canada all the proceeds of the revenues guaranteed to it, and already appropriated under the acts of 1827 and 1840; but to give the Colonial Legislature free power to deal with any portion of the Clergy Reserves which was not already so appropriated and allotted. It appeared, in the debate that ensued, that the sum which the amendment proposed to place beyond the control of the Local Legislature did not amount to more than £30,000; while the unappropriated lands, over which the noble Earl was willing to give the Canadian Parliament the control, consisted of upwards of a million acres, which, in the course of half a century, might very well realise £300,000 or £400,000. It was also stated that the Churches of England and Scotland received an unfair proportion of the fund; seeing that three-fourths of the population only received one-third of the income.

The Duke of ARGYLL contended that the faith of the Crown was not

pledged to the Church of England alone, but generally to the religious bodies of Canada. He protested against the doctrine that the clergy reserves of Canada stood on the same footing as the ancient endowments of the churches of England and Scotland. The reserved land was indebted for its value to the labour of the people of Canada; and we had no moral right to dispose of the proceeds of the land without reference to the wishes and feelings of the people of Canada. The Bishop of St. DAVID's supported the bill, and the Bishop of LONDON the amendment.

Some warmth was imported into the discussion by the Bishop of OXFORD, who quoted a passage from Burke to show that our colonies became intractable "whenever they see the least attempt to wrest from them by force, or shuffle from them by chicanery," the right to govern themselves. The Bishop of Exeter had said, on a previous night, that he (the Bishop of Oxford) robbed the memory of his father (Mr. Wilberforce) of its highest honour by the arguments he had used.

If their Lordships agreed with his right rev. brother in that opinion, he must beg of them to repress it, for he could assure them there was no feeling dearer to his heart than the honour of that honoured name. Sprung from one gifted with the highest opportunity—the friend of England's greatest Minister (Pitt)—who, with a great and commanding social position, used all those advantages for no personal aggrandisement, and died a poor commoner—poorer than he had entered upon public life, after having seen all his contemporaries rise to wealth and hereditary honour, and who, leaving to his children no high rank or dignity, according to the distinctions of this world, bequeathed to them the perilous inheritance of a name venerated by the Christian world (Cheers)—he could not bear it to be said he ever for an instant had derogated from that father's fame. He could not admit he had done so.

The Earl of DERBY could not admit that by this amendment, they had attempted either to "wrest by force" or "shuffle by chicanery." The right rev. prelate would himself regret the use of such expressions, and think some apology due for having so pointedly characterised the amendment, to which he was not justified in applying those words. He (the Earl of Derby) disclaimed the offensive imputation conveyed in those expressions.

The Bishop of OXFORD stated that the noble Earl must have seen that he (the Bishop of Oxford) made the allusion with a smile, in a playful way, and with no intention to do what was offensive. He could only say that it was far from his intention to offer any offence whatever.

The following "scene" succeeded:—

The Earl of DERBY: My Lords, I accept at once the explanation which has been offered by the right rev. prelate, but when he tells me that it is impossible for him to say anything offensive because he has a smiling face, he will forgive me if I quote in his presence, from a well-known author, without intending in the least to apply the words to him—

A man may smile and smile, and be a villain.

(Cheers, laughter, and some deprecatory remarks.) I am at a loss to conceive to whom what I can say can be offensive.

The Earl of CLARENDON (interposing with great energy and excitement of manner): It is to me (loud cheers). It is to me I say (Renewed cheering). I and my noble friends near me were offended by that expression. We are not accustomed to hear such expressions (Repeated and prolonged cheering). We are not accustomed even in the language of poetry to hear such a word as "villain" applied to any noble Lord in this House (loud cheering).

The Earl of DERBY: I must say, my Lords, that I think the interference of the noble Earl wholly uncalled for (Cheers); and especially unbecoming the position which he at present holds in her Majesty's Government, for he must have heard me say, before I made use of the expression, that I was making a quotation in which I was quite certain the right rev. prelate would feel that I was not applying to him the expression which occurred in that quotation, any more than I believed, after his explanation, that he had intended anything personally offensive to me (Cheers). It will be quite time for the noble Earl to vent his indignation when he becomes the subject of personal attack. I can assure him that I have not the slightest intention to make him so; and I do not believe that it is the general feeling of the House at all to join in, I must say, the somewhat singular demonstration of a much-wasted indignation, which I suppose was drawn out by the protracted length of this debate (Cheers).

The committee then at once divided, when the numbers were—Content (for the amendment), 77; Non content (against it), 117: majority (in favour of the Government), 40.

Their Lordships then adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The youthful Viscount Goderich, who was unseated for Hull, took the oath and his seat as member for Huddersfield.

Lord D. STUART said that the name of M. Kossuth having been mixed up with the seizure of rockets at Rotherhithe, he begged to read to the House a letter he had received from that gentleman, disavowing any connexion with the matter:—

Alpha-road, St. John's-wood, April 15.
My Lord,—In answer to your kind note, I have the honour to say that all the accusations in the *Times* of to-day, about a house in my occupation having been searched, and a store of war materials belonging to me been discovered and seized, are entirely unfounded. Not only in no house in my occupation, but also nowhere else in England, could have been any store of war materials belonging to me discovered and seized, for the simple reason that I have no store of war materials whatever in England. But while I give this plain and flat denial to the alleged charge, I desire explicitly to be understood that I do not disavow my hostility to the oppressors of my country, but rather avow openly my determination to free my country from them. To this, my aim, I shall and will devote my life, and all my activity; and to this activity I never will recognise any other limit but honour, morality, and the laws of that country where I happen to reside. And, as it is not contrary to honour and morality to have stores of war materials, to be used when required in the service of my country, I declare that such I have, but I have them in such countries where it is lawful for me to have them, even with those intentions which I openly avow. But in England I have them not, because I have been told that some doubts may be entertained about the legality of such an act. With this explanation I repeat, no store of any war materials of mine could have been seized, because I do not possess, either directly or indirectly, anything of the kind in this country.—I remain, with high regards and particular consideration, my Lord, yours respectfully,

The Lord Dudley Stuart.

L. KOSSUTH.

The first formal discussion of the Budget took place to-night, and great anxiety existed on the part of strangers to obtain admission. Some hundreds were unable to gain an entrance, and patiently awaited their chance for several hours in St. Stephen's Hall. Fortunately for them, the debate was dull and languid throughout the evening; and many persons who had obtained seats rose and went away, after listening for an hour or two to the less distinguished members to whom the debate of to-night seemed by consent to be left.

The renewal of the Income tax for seven years, at 7d. in the pound for two years, 6d. for two more, and 5d. for three more—its extension at 5d. to incomes between £150 and £100 per annum, and also to Ireland—and its continuance in a shape which recognises no distinction between fixed and precarious incomes—constituted the strict subject matter of consideration. But every member who spoke considered himself at liberty to go over the whole ground of the Budget. In lieu of the resolution granting a tax upon incomes until April, 1860, Sir E. BULWER-LYTTON moved an amendment, that the continuance of the Income-tax for seven years, and its extension to classes hitherto exempted from its operation, without any mitigation of the inequalities of the assessment, are alike unjust and impolitic. He wished to see a broad distinction made between precarious income and income arising from realised property. Mr. BOOKER, representing an agricultural constituency, felt the greatest dismay at the plan propounded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which offered no relief to owners or occupiers of land, while, in the tax upon successions, it tended to break up the great landed aristocracy of the country. The hon. member put in for his agricultural constituents the claim of "some marked difference between precarious and certain incomes." Mr. HUME had a good deal to say against the assessment and collection of the Income-tax; but was too much charmed with the extension of the Legacy-duty to quarrel with the Budget as a whole. Mr. FAGAN strongly approved of the present of £4,000,000 made to Ireland by the abandonment of the Consolidated Annuities, but did not see why Ireland should be called upon to pay Income-tax. Mr. MAGUIRE and Mr. GROGAN took the same view; but another Irish member, Mr. J. BALL, contended that Ireland had been very favourably treated by the Budget. Colonel SIBTHORP announced his unmitigated hostility to the Income-tax. Mr. NEWDEGATE, Sir W. JOLIFFE, and several Opposition members opposed the Budget, as another blow at the agricultural interest, and declared their opposition to the tax on real property. Mr. DRUMMOND denied that the Legacy-duty would, as Mr. Booker had suggested, break up the aristocracy; it was nothing more than a tax upon elder brothers; the aristocracy of France had been broken up by younger brothers in the National Convention. The Income-tax was the substratum of a scheme for creating a machinery by which the National Debt might be ultimately reduced. Mr. MUNTZ said the Budget contained a great deal of which he approved, but he could not support so oppressive a tax as the present

Income tax. On the motion of Mr. Cobden, the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A conversation upon the dissolution of the contract with the Australian Royal Mail Company, led to a statement by the Postmaster General, Viscount CANNING, that the payments for mail-packet service amounted to the enormous sum of £800,000 a year. The Government wished to take a course that would relieve them from these heavy payments, but they found that the major part of the contracts with the great mail steam companies are for seven, nine, ten, or eleven years, so that the Government are bound for a great number of years to the payment of very heavy sums. The Government would prescribe the price for this service, and the only condition would be, to limit the time in which the service was to be performed. If the shipping interest would not accept the terms of the Government, they might be obliged to rely upon the act of Parliament, which enabled them to employ any vessel sailing from this country as the medium of conveying ship-letters. In three months seventy vessels a month had sailed from English ports for Australia, many of which were calculated to perform the voyage at a greater rate of speed than had heretofore been attained by steamers. There was also an alternative communication already secured by means of the Overland Mail, *via* Singapore. Earl GREY declared that all successive Governments had made a great mistake in not reducing the cost of sending letters to the colonies. A charge of 1s. was nearly prohibitory to the working-classes; and, if it were reduced to 1d. for a half-ounce letter, a much larger number would be sent, and the revenue would gain, for the expense of sending letters was not proportioned to their number or to their bulk; a single letter would cost very nearly the same as a large number.

Lord WROTTESLEY, in a speech better suited to the atmosphere of the Royal society, and delivered to a select audience of eight or ten noble Lords, directed attention to a scheme of Lieut. Maury, the Director of the National Observatory at Washington, for improving the art of navigation by obtaining from the masters of vessels observations with regard to the winds and currents of the sea, so as to obtain the means of investigating the laws of atmospheric and oceanic circulation, and advancing the science of meteorology generally. The scheme had been widely adopted in the American mercantile navy, and at the present time there were nearly a thousand masters of ships who were engaged in making these observations, who received gratis in return the charts of the winds and currents, and the sailing directions which are founded upon them, corrected up to the latest period. During the short period the system had been in operation, the results to which it had led had proved of great importance to the interests of navigation and commerce. The routes to many of the most frequented ports in different parts of the globe had been materially shortened—that to San Francisco, in California, by nearly one-third. A system of north-westerly monsoons in the equatorial regions of the Atlantic and on the west coast of America had been discovered; a vibratory motion of the trade-wind zones, and, with their belts of calms and their limits for every month of the year, had been determined; the course, bifurcations, limits, and other phenomena of the great Gulf Stream, had been more accurately defined, and the existence of almost equally remarkable systems of currents in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of China, and on the north-western coast of America, and elsewhere, had been ascertained.

Earl GRANVILLE said that Lord Clarendon had brought the plan under the notice of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that Sir C. Wood would bring forward the Government of India Bill between the 20th and 30th May.

Mr. RICE moved for a select committee to consider the expediency of adopting a more uniform system of police in England and Wales. He contended that parish constables were unfit to perform the duties of an efficient police, more especially with reference to the control of public-houses and beer-shops, and that there was a strong feeling throughout the country that it ought to have the benefit of a strong national police.—The motion was seconded by Mr. HUME, who considered that the time had come for inquiring whether the existing police had proved beneficial; if not, it should be abolished; if it had, there was no reason why it should not be universal.—Lord LOVANE, Mr. RICH, and Sir J. PAKINGTON spoke in favour of the object of the motion.—Lord PALMERSTON concurred in recognising the superiority of the county police over the parochial constables, the false economy of refusing to adopt the Police Act, and embarrassments arising from the jealousy of small municipal authorities in matters of police. Without pledging the Government to any specific views, he thought the committee would lay a foundation for legislation.—Mr. MACKIE moved that the inquiry be extended to Scotland. This amendment was adopted, and the committee ordered to be appointed.

On the motion of Mr. H. HERBERT, a select committee was appointed to examine the present state of the communication between England and Ireland; and to report what improvements modern science can suggest with the view of rendering it speedier and more commodious.

The National System of Education in Ireland—which has been discussed until nine-tenths of the public must be heartily sick of the subject—was again the topic of debate, upon a motion, by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, for a select committee to inquire into its working. No new reasons were given for wasting the time of the House by this motion. The grievance of the Irish Church party, who every year weary the patience of the legislature, was described by "the rector of one of the largest parishes in the north of Ireland," quoted by Mr. Whitehouse, who says—"If I walked into the school in my parish, and attempted to read to the children one verse out of the New Testament, I should lose my grant from the Board, if I had one. Although I am a minister of the Church of the Reformation, before I could read in the school a chapter from the New Testament, I should be obliged to put up a placard to warn off the premises all persons who might be indisposed to hear the very words which I am bound by my ordination vow to make known to all men; and that is so repugnant to my feelings and principles that I cannot do it." On the other hand it was stated that for an hour a day he may have all the Protestant children of the school, in the school itself if he likes, to read the Bible, say the Catechism, answer questions, repeat hymns, or whatever else he pleases. If they are too many for one class he can have them in as many detachments as he finds convenient. Only he is not allowed to compel the attendance of those children who believe him a heretic. On the one hand Mr. Whiteside's rector, and the Irish clergy who thought with him, were eulogised for their fidelity to their religious principles and duties; while by the Ministerial benches they were charged with bigotry, and with bringing to the work of education a proselytising spirit, which could not fail to lead to counter demonstrations on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy, and to excite animosities, the indulgence of which, if they received any countenance from the Legislature, would cause the youth of Ireland to perish for lack of knowledge.

Sir J. GRAHAM stated that, although the population of Ireland had diminished by 2,000,000 during the last few years, from the combined effects of famine and emigration, the number of children in the national schools had continued to exhibit a steady increase, so that they amounted at present to 520,000. He congratulated the House that these young people were receiving a better education than probably the youth of any other European country. After an attempt to adjourn the debate, which was negatived by a large majority, the House divided upon the original motion, which was rejected by 179 to 109.

The South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The second reading of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Certificate Bill was deferred by Lord R. GROSVENOR till the 1st of June. The noble Lord said the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to attorneys, were unacceptable to the profession; and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not alter his Budget, as far as the attorneys were concerned, he should divide the House upon the third reading of the present bill.

The greater portion of the sitting was occupied with the amendments proposed to be made in the South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill. Sir F. KELLY proposed a clause to limit the creation of the New Two-and-a-Half per Cent Stock to £11,000,000. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the clause was inconsistent with that already agreed to, which made the limit £30,000,000. The clause was withdrawn, and Sir F. KELLY then proposed a clause with reference to stock held under trust, the effect of which was to inhibit trustees, executors, and administrators from commencing stock, without the consent of all the parties beneficially interested. The clause was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL (who had prepared a clause), and defeated by 128 to 61 votes. The Solicitor-General's clause was then proposed and carried, after another division, in which an amendment of Sir F. Kelly's was negatived by 134 to 67. The bill then passed.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the operation of the Irish Encumbered Estates Act. Under that act, he said, 1000 estates were waiting for sale, and of the proceeds of sales, which, up to the 1st of April, amounted to £8,657,685, no less than £3,781,491 remained undisposed of, owing to the pressure of business in the court, arising from the working of one of the clauses of Sir J. Romilly's bill; so that the delay was now greater than in the Court of Chancery.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion for the third reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill, the Earl of DERRY said that, though he still entertained strong objections to the bill, yet he looked upon the majority the other night as decisive upon the point, and would not, therefore, offer any further opposition to the measure. After a few words from the Earl of Wicklow and Lord REDESDALE in opposition, the bill was read a third time and passed.

TRANSPORTATION.

In reply to Earl Grey, the Earl of ABERDEEN said, that although premises had been held out to certain of our criminals now confined in the different prisons of this country, but who were under sentence of transportation for various periods, that by good conduct they would be entitled to their removal to the colonies, with tickets of leave, the Government found it impracticable to carry out literally the terms of their engagement. The number of convicts to whom those regulations applied was about 1052. Still, the good faith of the Government would be substantially preserved towards these criminals by a diminution of the duration of their punishment under certain regulations. The subject was now under the consideration of the Government, and he hoped that a measure would shortly be ready for them to submit to Parliament. The question of transportation, at present, was a very difficult one. He would not express any opinion as to an adherence to the principle, as that was a question which must be left to the consideration and decision of Parliament.

Earl GREY and Lord CAMPBELL severally expressed their regret at the statement of the noble Earl—that the pledges given to those criminals would not be adhered to, and that transportation was not, at all events, for the present, to be carried out.

After a few words from the Earl of ABERDEEN and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE in explanation, a short discussion ensued, in which the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Earl of DERRY, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, and other noble Lords took part, after which the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. EWART asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether the question would be considered by the Government of conferring a system of municipal self-government on the metropolitan boroughs; and of instituting any superintending authority which may provide for the many exigencies (as widening roads, and leaving open spaces for air) arising out of the constantly-increasing extension of the metropolis? Lord ALMERSTON said that the metropolitan boroughs, if they thought proper, had power to apply for a charter of incorporation.

In reply to a question from Mr. Labouchere as to the licenses of dealers in tobacco, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he was very sensible the scale of licenses proposed would operate with great severity; but the scale should be printed, and ample time would be given for consideration.

In reply to Sir John Shelley, Sir W. MOLESWORTH hoped that Battersea-park would be completed by this time next year. He believed it would require about £50,000 more than was already voted for the purpose of completing the park.

Mr. BRIGGS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether property in the possession of corporate bodies was to be subject to the duty on successions. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be the duty of the Government to submit a motion with respect to property in the possession of corporate bodies.

INCOME-TAX.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and the adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. CORBEN, who dwelt upon the enormous additional expenditure which had been incurred within the last few years, and said, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer now called for additional taxation, it was those who supported that expenditure—and not the Manchester School, which always opposed it—that must bear the responsibility. The difficulty the late Government, as well the present Government felt, was the difficulty to find a direct tax to enable them to supersede a certain amount of indirect taxation; but this they could not accomplish so long as they allowed their expenditure to keep equal pace with their growing revenue. With respect to the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would turn to the subject of the Income-tax, upon which the right honourable gentleman had been very earnest and very unsatisfactory. A tax on consumable articles always pressed more heavily on the poor than on the rich, while an Income-tax did not press on trade or commerce at all so severely. There was no demoralisation arising from the Income-tax, for, unlike taxes of a different character, it gave no encouragement to smuggling. The right hon. gentleman would not agree to any modification of the Income-tax, because it could not be made perfect, yet nobody would contend that Mr. Disraeli's proposition was not an approach to justice, when he proposed 5d. on precarious and 7d. on real income. He would only say that the right hon. gentleman had not shown any ground for doing nothing. Still, when he considered the other portions of the Budget, he must say that, as a whole, he was ready to take it with both hands. He thought the right hon. gentleman was right in extending that tax to incomes of £100. The Legacy-duty went far to redress the injustice of the Income-tax, and the Government deserved credit for grappling with a duty which had defied even Pitt himself to cope with. He advocated the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland; and, inasmuch as the people of Ireland were offered a compensation in the abolition of the Consolidated Annuities, he advised the Irish members to close with the offer. With respect to the Advertisement-duty, he hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not make two bites of a cherry, but would take off the whole duty. As regarded the duty on supplements, he believed that Mr. Gladstone had no desire to favour any particular journal, but his repeal of that duty would, no doubt, have that effect. He therefore hoped that the right hon. gentleman would re-consider this part of his proposal.

Mr. SERJEANT SNEE strongly condemned the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland.

Mr. RICARDO said that the evidence before the committee had convinced him of the impossibility of removing the inequalities of the Income-tax. The imposition of the Legacy-duty went, however, a great way towards an equivalent for these inequalities.

Mr. FRENCH was against the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland.

Mr. T. BELLEW supported the proposition of the Government.

Mr. SANDERS also spoke in favour of the Government propositions, but thought that the Advertisement-duty should be altogether abolished.

Sir F. BARING expressed his satisfaction that the Government had come to the conclusion that the Income-tax was not a proper permanent tax in time of peace; and he would, therefore, support the proposition in respect to it. He thought the propositions in reference to the Soap and Tea-duties, and the Legacy-duties, were also deserving of praise. He could not, however, concur in the proposition to extend the Income-tax to Ireland, nor to make it applicable to incomes below £150.

Lord LOVAT and the Marquis of GRANBY severally opposed the propositions generally of Mr. Gladstone.

Sir C. WOOD defended the course taken by the Government, and combated the objections urged against it.

The debate was then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, CLOCKS, AND BELLS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the course of the last few days an electric telegraphic station has been opened adjacent to the lobby, for the use of members and parties engaged in Parliamentary proceedings, and direct telegraphic communication is thereby obtained with all parts of the country, and intelligence transmitted. Operations were on Monday commenced for placing an electric clock over the principal entrance to the lobby, and a general system introduced of notifying to members in all parts of the House the precise moment of a division by the electrical ringing of 50 bells in various directions, the bells being set in motion by an apparatus in charge of one of the officers at the lobby door. Wires are also being carried to the Carlton, Reform, and other clubs.

ELECTION MATTERS.—Athlone: Mr. Keogh returned.—Carlow: Captain Banbury returned.—Knaresborough: Messrs. Woodd and Dent declared the sitting members. Mr. Westhead rejected.—Beverick-on-Tweed: Mr. Forster and Mr. Stapleton not duly elected.—Maidstone: Mr. Head not duly elected.—At Taunton, Sir John Ramsden (Liberal) is opposed by Mr. Badcock (Conservative), a banker.—At Beverick-on-Tweed, four Liberal candidates are in the field against two Conservatives. a committee is appointed to decide which two of the Liberals shall withdraw.—The petitions against Emsbury and Hereford are withdrawn; as also the one against Carlow in the late general election.—Dublin and co. London-derry: Both petitions against the sitting members withdrawn.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

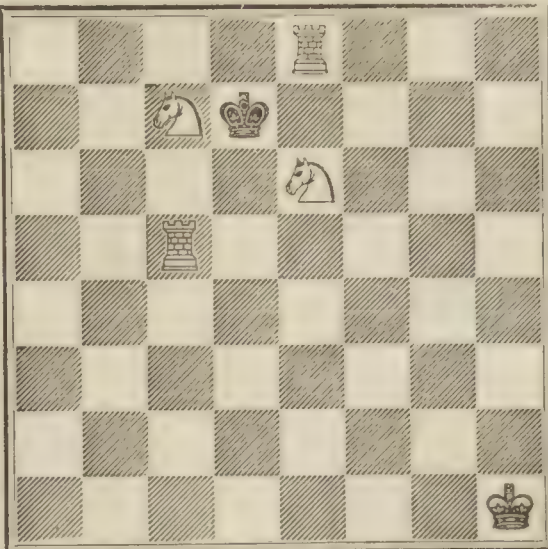
COLONNA.—1. The solutions are correct. 2. Your problems shall have immediate attention. 3. The Numbers you require, including the one for May, we will give instructions to have forwarded; but there should be no difficulty whatever in your obtaining them through any bookseller. T. E. H. S. (a Subscriber).—Play the game over once more, and you will find your error. If Mohechunder had played his Queen to K B 8th, what prevented the adverse Queen from capturing her? R. H.—For particulars and tickets of the Great Manchester Chess Meeting, on the 6th and 7th of next month, apply to the Secretary, Mr. A. Fisher, 12, Kennedy-street, Manchester. J. P., of Felkstone.—Neat, but much too obvious. A. B. C.—It is quite sound, we believe, and certainly very clever. J. S., Guernsey.—See the notice to Doreon, W. S. T., &c., in our Number for April 16. You are quite right. E. H. J., Norwich.—The Solution of Enigma No. 806 is—1. K to B 5th, 2. Q takes Kt (ch), 3. P mates. H. H., Aldgate.—It shall be examined. R. H. W. B.—You must not extort your King from a check by Castling. G. R. F.—1. You shall have our opinion next week. 2. We are told it will. Nous verrons. R. W., Sedburgh.—They are too simple. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 481, by Jack of Worcester, Farmwood, H. F. C., A. D. of Melrose, R. W. M., D. W. H., Jacques, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Subtle, Lydx, Harrovelins, D. W. H., Philz, M. D., B. B., Engineer, Sailor, W. F., are correct.

PROBLEM No. 482.

At the request of many Subscribers, we shall withhold the Solution of "Une Difficulté" for a few days.

PROBLEM No. 483.

By CHARLES STANLEY, ESQ.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, checkmates in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game, played by Correspondence, between Mr. V. GREEN, Hon. Sec. of the Oxford Chess-club, and Mr. C. F. SMITH.

(Evan's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	17. Q to K R 3rd	R to K B 2nd (b)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
3. B to Q 4th	B to Q 4th	19. Q takes K R P (ch)	K to his B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes Kt P	20. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 4th	21. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K R 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R sq
7. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd	23. Q takes Q (c)	R takes Q
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	24. P takes Q P	R to Q B sq
9. P takes P (en passant)	Q B P takes P	25. R to Q B sq	B to Q B 2nd (d)
10. K R checks	K Kt to K 2nd	26. R to Q B 3rd	Kt to K sq
11. K Kt to his 5th square	P to Q 4th	27. K to his Kt 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd
12. K B to Q Kt 5th	Castles	28. P to K R 4th	B to Q R 4th
13. Q B to Q R 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	29. R to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
14. K B takes Q Kt	P takes B	30. Kt to K Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 3rd
15. Q to her 3rd sq	P to K Kt 3rd	31. B to Q 6th	Kt to Q Kt 4th
16. K R tks B (a)	P takes R	32. R checks	K to his Kt 2nd
		33. B to K 5th (ch)	K to his Kt sq
		34. R to K B 7th	

And Black abandoned the game.

(a) He now obtains a powerful attack, and succeeds in keeping it up without relaxation until the enemy is compelled to strike his colours.
(b) A cruel necessity, but he has nothing better to do.
(c) This appears, upon examination, to be his best move; for suppose—
23. P to K Kt 5th (ch) K to B 4th
24. Kt to K 4th (ch) K to Kt 5th
And White cannot avoid the exchange of Queens.
(d) Leaving the Q B P to be taken was too shallow a device in a contest by correspondence, where a player has time to look for traps and pitfalls.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Well-fought Game between Mr. LÖWENTHAL and "GAMMA."
(French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Gamma.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Gamma.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	21. Kt to K R 4th (c)	Q to K Kt 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt (d)
3. P takes P	P takes P	23. R takes R	R takes R
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	24. R to K sq	R to K B sq
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 2nd	25. P to K B 3rd	B to Q B sq
6. Castles	Castles	26. B to Q 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	27. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. K to K B sq	P to K Kt 5th
9. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 5th	29. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	30. Q to K Kt 6th	B to Q sq
11. Q to her Kt 3rd	K to K B sq (a)	31. R to K 8th	Q takes Q
12. Q Kt to his sq (b)	P to K B 5th	32. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
13. B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to K 2nd	33. B takes Q	K takes R
14. Q to her B 2nd	B to K B 4th	34. P to Q 4th	P takes K B P
15. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd	35. P takes P	K to Kt 2nd
16. P to Q B 5th	B to Q B 2nd	36. B to K 8th	K to B 3rd
17. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B	37. P to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 4th
18. Q takes Kt	Q to Q 2nd	38. Kt to K 2nd	K to K 2nd
19. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq	39. B to K R 5th	B to Q 7th
20. Q R to K 2nd	B takes K R P		

The Game was prolonged to nearly 60 moves, and finally won by GAMMA.

(a) Compelling White to look to the safety of his Q Bishop.
(b) If, instead of retiring the Kt, he had played P to K Kt 3rd, Black might have taken that Pawn with his King's Bishop, or have played P to K B 5th; in either case securing a great advantage in position.
(c) The best move, apparently. If he had taken the Bishop, Black would have obtained more than a sufficient compensation in force and attack together.
(d) Black's position looks better than it really is, for he must now take the Kt, and thus lose time.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 811.—By A. AMBLER.

White: K at his Kt 2nd, Q at K B 7th, B at K R 2nd, Kts at Q Kt 6th and Q R 5th; Ps at K B 3rd, Q 2nd, and R 4th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q sq, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 3rd, 5th, and 6th, and Q Kt 2nd.
White to mate in four moves.

No. 812.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White: K at Q R 2nd, Q at K sq, R at Q 8th; Bs at Q 7th and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K B 4th and Q B 3rd.
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at Q 3rd, R at K R sq; Kts at K Kt sq and Q R 6th, P at Q Kt 2nd.
White playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 813.—By A. F., of Florence.

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at K Kt 6th, R at K R 2nd, Kt at Q B sq, Kt at K 8th; Ps at Q R 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and K 3rd.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q B 2nd, R at Q 2nd, B at K B 6th; Ps at Q R 5th, Q Kt 4th, Q 3rd, K 2nd and 5th, K Kt 5th and K R 6th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 814.—By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

(A beautiful piece of play.)
White: K at Q R 7th, Q at Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q R 8th, P at Q R 7th.
White to play, and win the game.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMY.—The 52nd Light Infantry at Dublin, and the 81st Regiment at Kilkenny, are placed under orders for India, to relieve the 18th Royal Irish and 90th Regiments, now serving in Burma, both of which corps have been sixteen years on foreign service. The 52nd will embark about June. The dépôts of both regiments are at present at Chatham. Captain Blackwood Price's field-battery, quartered at Shorncliffe, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to join the camp to be formed on Cobham-common, near Windsor, in the beginning of June next. The battery is composed of six guns, eighty-five horses, and 138 non-commissioned officers and men. Captain F. A. Campbell's field-battery, at Chatham, of similar strength, have also been ordered to join the camp at the same time.

WOOLWICH.—The *Phanix* screw steam-sloop, Commander Ingfield, has been taken into the basin to have her coaling completed. The *Breadalbane* store-ship, engaged to accompany the *Phanix* to the arctic regions with stores, for the relief of Captain Sir E. Belcher's expedition, is in the inner basin, being strengthened. After she is completed she will be again taken up to Deptford, to receive provisions of various kinds and wine, rum, and brandy for the absent voyagers. The *Diligence* transport has been docked and fitted to convey coals to the Arctic Sea for the use of the vessels searching for Sir John Franklin.

THE *Hastings*, 74, Captain Austin, flag-ship of the China station, arrived at Spithead on Sunday. She has been a long time on the passage, consequently has no news. The family of the late Sir Francis Austin have arrived from the East in the *Hastings*.

NEW UNIFORM FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.—Immediately after the Levee, on Wednesday, Messrs. S. Isaac, Campbell, and Co., army contractors, St. James's-street, had the honour of a special interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at the Palace, when they submitted the new patterns of uniforms, accoutrements, &c., which have recently been sanctioned by the authorities at the War-office and Board of Ordnance, as the proposed change of dress for the British army.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ST. MAGNES CHURCH, LONDON-BRIDGE.—A large number of workmen are engaged in repairing the upper portion of this church, which is to undergo a complete renovation.

ST. DIONIS, FENCHURCH-STREET.—The presentation to the living of St. Dionis Backchurch, has lapsed to the Bishop of London, six months having expired since the resignation of the late incumbent, without the induction of a new one by the patrons.

THE late Bishop of the Isle of Man, Dr. Short, now Bishop of St. Asaph, has given £1000 for the widows and orphans of those clergymen who have, as incumbents or under the Bishop's license, officiated in that island. His Lordship has expressed a wish that the fund should be called "Mrs. Short's money."

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. T. J. Rowell, to St. James's, Westminster. The Rev. J. Prior, to Kilmington, Yorkshire. The Rev. J. Ford, to Old Romney. The Rev. T. Erskine, to Steppingley. *Vicarages*: The Rev. A. Kent, to Coln St. Aldwyn. The Rev. W. Dixon, to Shepreth, Cambridgeshire. The Rev. J. Fletcher, to Cublington, near Warwick.—The Rev. J. Moultrie, to be a Rural Dean of Coventry.—The Rev. C. Jenkins to the Incumbency of All Saints, Tuckingmill, Camberne.

TESTIMONIAL.—A splendid silver candelabrum, elaborately chased, was on Monday presented to the Rev. Philip Parker Gilbert, M.A., by his late congregation at St. Mary's, Haggerstone, as a token of gratitude and esteem for his laborious and useful exertions during a faithful ministry of sixteen years.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—A silver salver has just been presented, by a number of his former and present pupils, to T. K. Heath, Esq., F.C.P., the Principal of Burlington-house School, Hammersmith, accompanied by an illuminated address on vellum, expressive of the pupils' deep sense of the zeal and kindness which, for twenty-five years, have characterised his professional career.

CROSBY HALL.—The Earl of Carlisle delivered a second lecture before the Evening Classes of Young Men, on Thursday evening—the subject, on this occasion, being the poet Gray. His Lordship began by remarking that personal impulses led him to the choice of the poets Pope and Gray as the arguments of his lectures. The latter occupied a lower position on the Parnassian Mount than the former: he was not so precocious, and his works were few; but they were lofty in their aim and execution. Had he shown prodigality as well as perfection of genius, he would have been entitled to as high a rank as Virgil: the same delicacy of taste and exquisite style of workmanship were apparent in his productions. He was afflicted with hereditary gout, and this had predisposed him to a pensive, but not morose, melancholy. Gray manifested but little of the spirit of authorship. He would not accept of remuneration, and wished to remain anonymous. He was never in love; his affections centred in his mother. Lord John Russell had expressed an opinion that Moore was the first of English lyrists; he begged to differ, and put in a claim for Gray. As a letter-writer, Gray occupied a position between Walpole and Cowper. Dr. Johnson's remarks on Gray were disgraceful. The noble lecturer then proceeded to cite passages from the poems on "Spring" and "Eton College." To the latter he took some exceptions. The picture of schoolboy life was not accurate; and the boys themselves were victimised by his melancholy forebodings; being consigned over, in the last stanzas, not only to all the miseries, but infamies of life. Yet, among those boys were four who had since been Prime Ministers in England, and one who became the Duke of Wellington. After some further recitals, he concluded with high commendations on the "Elegy," which were received with great applause. The Lord Mayor then expressed the thanks of the meeting, and complimented his Lordship's efforts to enlighten the young men of the age.

MAY MEETINGS.—We continue from our last Number the list of the various religious and other meetings to be held during May and June:—Monday, May 2: Wesleyan Missionary Society, Exeter-hall (Mr. J. Heald, chairman); Naval and Military Bible Society, Willis's Rooms (the Marquis of Cholmondeley, chairman); Home and Colonial School Society, Gray's-inn-road (the Earl of Chichester, chairman); Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, London Tavern (Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., chairman); Church of Scotland Missions, Exeter-hall (the Duke of Argyll, chairman);—Tuesday, May 3: Church Missionary Society, Exeter-hall (the Earl of Chichester, chairman); Christian Instruction Society, Weigh House Chapel (the Lord Mayor, M.P., chairman);—Wednesday, May 3: British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter-hall (the Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman); Society for the Evangelisation of Foreigners, Newman-street (Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., chairman);—Thursday, May 5: London City Mission, Exeter-hall (no chairman yet named); Irish Society of London, Hanover-square Rooms, (the Marquis of Blandford, M.P., chairman); Sunday School Union, Exeter-hall (the Lord Mayor, M.P., chairman);—Friday, May 6: London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, Exeter-hall (the Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman); Governors' Benevolent Institution, Hanover-square Rooms (the Earl of Harrowby, chairman); Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, Willis's Rooms (the Earl of Talbot, chairman); Religious Tract Society, Exeter-hall (the Lord Mayor, M.P., chairman); Colonial Church and School Society, Exeter-hall (no chairman named);—Saturday, May 7: Royal Naval Female School Society, Willis's Rooms (the Earl Manvers, chairman).

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, ALBERT-ROAD, REGENT'S-PARK.

ON Monday last (St. Mark's Day), this church, which has been erected in a newly-formed and rapidly-increasing district of the densely-peopled parish of St. Pancras, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London; assisted in the ceremony by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras; the Rev. W. B. Galloway, the Incumbent of the district; and numerous clergy from the adjoining district.

The prayers were read by the Incumbent of the district; and an impressive sermon was preached by the Bishop, from the text "But as for me, I will come into thy house, in the multitude of thy mercy, and in thy fear will I worship toward thy holy temple."—Psalm v. verse 7.

After the ceremony of consecration, the Bishop and a numerous party of the clergy and laity were entertained at breakfast by the local Church Committee.

The church stands on a plot of ground at the end of the long walk of the Regent's-park. The architecture is of the style known as Early English, of the geometric period. The walls are of Kentish-rag stone; the doors, windows, and other architectural features, are of Bath stone.

The plan of the church is simple, being a parallelogram, 103 feet long, 63 feet wide, and presenting little variety of outline. There are no transepts or ideal side chapels, even the chancel forms no important feature externally, being only a prolongation of the nave. The architect has sought to give the character of a metropolis in building to the church, and not that of an enlarged copy of a village church. The plan is divided into nave and aisles by five bays of stone columns and arches, the divisions being marked externally by buttresses. The roof and aisles are covered by three span roofs; that of the nave is open-timbered, but the aisles are ceiled at the level of the springing of the roof of the nave with flat close-boarded and ribbed ceilings, supported on stone



NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARK, ALBERT-ROAD, REGENT'S-PARK, CONSECRATED ON MONDAY.

corbels. The height thus obtained in the aisles gives ample space for galleries, which are constructed over them.

The chancel window is a large seven-light traceried window, adapted from Tintern Abbey. The aisles are lighted by two-light traceried windows, with triangular lights, forming a second tier of windows above them, giving light and air to the galleries, of which arrangement an example is found in Westminster Abbey. It gives a peculiar character externally, as the aisles present a double range of windows. The tower is at the north-west angle; and, with the spire, rises to the height of 125 feet. The bell is by Messrs. Mears.

It has been stated that the chancel forms no distinct feature externally; but it is well marked internally by its occupying a large space of the eastern end of the church, including the last bay of the nave arches, which are enclosed with chancel seats. The paving in front of these seats and the cancelli railing, which is a trefoiled arcade, executed in carved wainscot, is inlaid with Minton's encaustic tiles. The pulpit and reading-desk, both of careful design, are also of wainscot, supported on Caen stone bases. The organ, an excellent one, is by Messrs. Gray and Davison.

The seats throughout the church are of deal. There is an effective porch on the north side of the church, with a deeply-recessed doorway of clustered columns, and rich arch mouldings, among which is the dog's-tooth enrichment. Over this doorway is a quatrefoil, containing the sculptured emblem of St. Mark, the winged lion.

A dwarf wall built of Kentish rag and Bath stone encloses the site, and access is given to the enclosure through a well-designed arched gateway, opposite to the tower of the church. Accommodation is provided for 1250 persons; more than one-third being free sittings. The building has been executed in a sound and workmanlike manner by Mr. Myers, under the direction of the architect, Mr. Thomas Little, of Northumberland-street, New-road. The amount of the contract was £6776; of which, upwards of £1700 remains to be raised by voluntary subscription.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE MILL AT HALIFAX.

On the morning of yesterday week, the 22nd inst., a most destructive conflagration took place in the town of Halifax, by which a large mill, with its valuable contents, was reduced to the fragmentary ruins depicted in the accompanying illustration, from a sketch by Mr. T. Binns, of Halifax. The premises were built in 1847, were situated between Gaol-lane and Ann-street, and consisted of five stories and an attic; there being also a room on the basement along the lower half of the plan. It was the most substantially-built mill in Halifax, and the rooms were about 130 feet long by 45 feet wide inside; the two lower stories being, however, shorter by the width of the engine-house, which was at the east end. The building belonged to Messrs. Leyland and Highley, card-makers; but part of it was let off to Mr. Illingworth and Mr. Joseph Wood, worsted-spinners.

The mill had been left quite safe, to all appearance, on Thursday evening, and remained in apparent safety through the early part of the night; but about half-past two o'clock, the policeman on duty in Ann-street was startled by seeing a light flash from the building. He at once aroused the neighbourhood, awoke Mr. Leyland and his family, and ran to give the alarm at the police-office. Mr. Isaac Swaine, the superintendent of the fire-engines, and the fire brigade, were roused; and the fire-engine of the Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley Insurance Company, drawn by men to the spot; followed by the Leeds and Yorkshire engine, also the two fire-engines belonging to the town. When the engines reached the spot the flames seemed confined to the two windows near the south-east end of the second story, which was in the occupation of Mr. Illingworth. The first object of Mr. Swaine was, therefore, to endeavour, by placing an engine on each side of the mill, to cut off the remaining parts of the rooms, so as to confine the fire to that end in which it had originated. But, owing to the inflammable nature of the floors and their contents, and the

prevalence of a strong east wind, all human precautions proved in vain. The flames spread onward and upwards with appalling rapidity: the entire mill was in one roaring conflagration soon after three o'clock; and, before four, the roof and part of the walls had fallen in. Meanwhile, the smaller engine, which had been taken to the west end of the mill, was of necessity deserted, and was consumed in the conflagration it had been brought to stop; the men who were working it having a narrow escape of their lives. At this end of the mill, the flames were made more furious by three pipes of oil which were in the lower room.

The falling in of the roof presented a terrific spectacle: the building resembled a vast fiery furnace, the heat of which was so intense that it burnt the hose of the fire-engines, and ignited the window-frames of the houses on the opposite side of Gaol-lane. Fortunately, the mill was isolated, or it is impossible to tell how far the conflagration would have spread. The flames were driven by the wind over the low cottages in Malt-shovel-yard; and burning wood was carried in quantities into the town; but, happily, without setting any other buildings on fire. When the destruction of the mill appeared inevitable, the brigade directed their efforts solely to the preservation of the surrounding property, and to the abatement of the fire around the steam-engine: in this they were favoured by the wind, which had baffled their previous exertions to save the mill; and the steam-engine, boilers, and boiler-house were thus preserved. During the forenoon, one of the engines was brought again to the spot, to put out the fire still lingering about the engine; and, while playing the water upon the flames, a portion of the wall gave way, one of the stones striking a fireman on the ribs in the rush to save himself.

Early in the forenoon, the safe (a large iron one) of Messrs. Leyland and Highley was reached, and its contents taken out. The books were greatly damaged; and a quantity of gold, silver, and copper was found molten. With this exception (if it be one) scarcely an article has been saved; and the blackened remnants of the mill walls seem more like

some ruins of an ancient edifice than the support of what was the day before a hive of busy industry.

Messrs. Leyland and Highley's loss is stated to be about £12,000, towards which they have an insurance, in the Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley Office, of £7000. Mr. Illingworth's loss will not be less than £8000; and Mr. Wood's loss will exceed £4000: both are partially insured in the Leeds and Yorkshire Office.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

VISCOUNT GODERICH, M.P. FOR HUDDERSFIELD.

VISCOUNT GODERICH belongs to that class of young noblemen in this country who find their surest hope of gaining a place in the public regard, in identifying themselves with popular progress, and what is generally termed the cause of the people. Stepping from the pedestals which rank and wealth have raised for them, they meet the classes below them half way—are the first to extend the hand of sympathy, and to propose the interchange of mutual good offices. Viscount Goderich, during the course of his brief public life, has been unceasing in his endeavours to advance the comforts and welfare of the lower and particularly the working classes, and to elevate their station in society. In the year 1852 he had an opportunity of signally evincing the sincerity of that feeling, when he laudably exerted himself to promote an amicable adjustment of the serious differences which for so long a time had unhappily subsisted between the master engineers and their workmen in the iron trade.

George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Viscount Goderich, only son of the Earl of Ripon, who in years gone by was so well known by the sobriquet of "Prosperity Robinson," was born on Oct. 24, 1827, and is,



VISCOUNT GODERICH, M.P. FOR HUDDERSFIELD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. BAUM, OF HUDDERSFIELD.

consequently, still a very young man. He was privately educated; and, in 1849, was for a short time attached to the special mission sent to Brussels by Lord Palmerston, to endeavour to put an end to the war between Austria and Sardinia, and of which mission the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis was the head. Very shortly after his return to England he began to engage public attention by the interest he took in all questions affecting the working classes.

At the general election in 1852 he was returned for Kingston-upon-Hull, in conjunction with Mr. James Clay, by a large majority, over the then Ministerial candidate, Mr. Bramley Moore, and the Hon. C. L. Butler. He was, however, unseated on petition, very shortly after he had taken his seat. Although opportunities of frequently addressing the House of Commons were thus denied him, the noble Viscount made one speech, which he delivered with great self-possession, yet in a manner at once evincing so much modesty and frankness that he succeeded in passing that ordeal of criticism which is so trying to young members. Although unseated on the ground of bribery practised by his agents, the committee exonerated him from all connivance at these corrupt practices.

When Mr. Stansfield was unseated for Huddersfield for bribery, political parties in the town, favourable to the late member, introduced Mr. Joseph Starkey, an eminent manufacturer, and of Liberal politics, as his successor. That section of the Liberals, however, who took part in unseating Mr. Stansfield, was anxious again to introduce Mr. Williams, the unsuccessful candidate at the general election. This gentleman entered an appearance, but nothing more, and upon his leaving the field, the choice of his friends fell upon Lord Goderich, who consented to stand for the borough.

On the 30th of March, therefore, his Lordship met a large body of his future constituents in the Philosophical Hall, in order to make known to them his political creed. His reception was of a most gratifying description. Having been introduced to the meeting by the retiring candidate, Mr. Williams, he vindicated himself from any participation in the acts of bribery alleged in the Kingston-upon-Hull petition, and then proceeded to state his political views. First, however, with regard to the terms on which he sought to obtain the suffrages of the people of Huddersfield. He remarked, that if he had been willing to profess principles which were regarded as more in consonance with the position which he held, and which Mr. Williams had told them, was his misfortune and not his fault (Laughter and Cheers); if he had had the misfortune, not only to be "a live Lord," but to have acted, as many live Lords had acted, he might have obtained a seat in Parliament with no trouble, no expense, and no inconvenience (Loud applause). But he only sought a seat there to advocate those principles which in his heart he believed to be true; and, therefore, he at once had appealed to large constituencies as an independent candidate. The noble Viscount then explained his principles to be those of enlightened and steady progress; of reform, rapid but not hasty—never ceasing, but not violent. He was the advocate of that reform which was the only safeguard against revolution—of that reform which was in fact the truest Conservatism; and which had never, so far as he had learned, been the ruin of empires, whilst the opposite policy had been so (Loud applause). One of the causes which led him most to rejoice at the final settlement of the Free-trade policy, was that it would open the way to the consideration of another question in which he felt personally the deepest interest, the question of Parliamentary Reform. The only principle on which he would rest the representation was that it should be extended to the utmost possible point; and he should be willing to advance in that direction by all the means which the circumstances of the country would allow (Applause). He had no sympathy with the principle of finality (Applause). Passing to the ballot, and the re-distribution of electoral districts—both of which measures he advocated—his Lordship then touched upon the questions of Church endowment by the State, and grants out of the public revenue for religious and ecclesiastical purposes—to both of which he expressed his decided hostility; and he concluded his speech by stating that he should go to the House of Commons the advocate of the cause of the people, and in that capacity alone would he act. The noble Viscount was returned for the borough by a majority of 82 over Mr. Starkey.

As may be gathered from his declared opinions, Viscount Goderich is of Liberal politics, in favour of the extension of the suffrage and the ballot, and announces himself as an independent supporter of the present Government. In 1851 he married Miss Vyner, eldest daughter of Henry Vyner, Esq., and grand-daughter of Earl de Grey.



REMAINS OF MILL, AT HALIFAX.—SKETCHED AFTER THE FIRE.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE original, or "old" Society of Painters in Water Colours opened their forty-ninth Exhibition for the season on Monday; and the crowds which have thronged their elegant little gallery ever since afford convincing proof that the elegant art they cultivate has many and influential votaries.

Most of the members and associates contribute on the present occasion their usual number of pieces, in the several styles in which they respectively excel: amongst the absentees, of those we have been accustomed to admire, are Cattermole, who has withdrawn in favour of the Royal Academy; and John F. Lewis, who perhaps is studying brilliant colouring and delicate outline under the bright skies of the East.

Copley Fielding, the President, first attracts us with a fine coast scene (14) "near Bembridge, with Culvercliff, Isle of Wight," in which the effects of a coming storm are very truthfully produced, with blacks, whites, and greys. His "View of Windsor Castle from the Great Park," is a fine panorama of magnificent wooded scenery; but the sky is too deeply blue for our island climate. Amongst his other landscapes are several from his favourite haunts in Cumberland and Westmoreland, in which there is nothing to cavil at, nothing left to desire. Add to these 273, "View of Ben Conachan, over Loch Awe, Argyleshire," a perfect gem.

John Callow's sea-pieces are as admirable for intrinsic merit as for variety in treatment. In 45, "An Emigrant Ship embarking Passengers in Plymouth Sound," we have a simple subject executed with a bold broad touch; the water clear and deep in tone, as it is in our English Channel at early morning; and the ship with her sails hanging loosely from the yards, as prepared for setting: a thing of life realised in all its details with the nicest accuracy. 81, "Assisting a Disabled ship into Yarmouth Harbour" is equally good, but of a different character; the surges breaking riotously over the jetty; and the disabled ship, having lost half her spars in the struggle with the elements, rolling heavily as she strives for the harbour. In 147, "Stormy Weather at Sea," the billows run high, but with a broad base, and a wide berth between them, as on the Atlantic. 187, "Margate from the Sands," is a very pleasing view of a well-known cockney resort.

William Callow's architectural and other views, are always admired for their warm tone and delicacy of finish. His "Rialto at Venice" (28), "Church of San Giovanni and San Paolo" (74), "Cathedral of Abbeville" (83), "Mont Blanc, from Chamouni" (88), and "High-street, Lincoln" (103), will support his well-earned reputation.



"THE SHEPHERD."—PAINTED BY WALTER GOODALL.

In the landscape department, Duncan's sea and moonlight pieces next claim a meed of hearty praise for their genuineness of character and tasteful treatment. We especially admire three in the present collection, viz.: 112, "Crossing the Bar," a furious storm raging at the mouth of a harbour—we believe Boulogne—and two vessels, one a steamer, tossing and struggling to cross the bar; and 128, "Stormy, Sunset—Douglas-head, Isle of Man," in which the genial warmth of the sun softens the asperities of the storm. Still more beautiful is No. 287, entitled "Moonrise," an exquisite bit, introducing the windmills at Millwall, and with a glimpse of Greenwich Hospital in the distance. Of this very capital piece we have great pleasure in producing an Engraving.

George Fripp has two very charming landscapes, close together: 32, "Sunrise in the Highlands," exhibits a mountainous spot in Argyleshire, under the effects of a morning sun, so cunningly executed that the light mists ascending along the ridges of the hills in all directions, seem almost to move before us. 33 is a capital "Distant View of Bordon Tower and the Valley of the Wharfe, near Bolton Abbey."

56, the "Lake of Como," by H. Gartinian, is a gorgeous representation of a magnificent piece of scenery. 145, "Aberystwith from the Sea," by S. P. Jackson, is a good landscape, with an agreeable effect of sunset.

W. Goodall, in *genre* subjects, has an original and effective style, which are happily illustrated on the present occasion in a small piece (21) entitled "The Shepherd." The honest rustic, attended by his dog, is trudging across the fields, which, being covered with snow, render a considerable display of action necessary. The figure is full of character, and the colouring is nicely toned. In another piece, (155) "Half-way House," we have a woman and two children amusing themselves, seated on a bank by the roadside; a basket of fruit &c., beside them, which they have to carry home.

Carl Haag comes out in great force this year, and in various fields of achievement. 68, "Marino Faliero and the Spy," is an incident most effectively rendered. The cautious attitude of the masked spy is well expressive of the purpose with which he leans over the sleeping Doge. The colouring is rich and harmonious. 127, "An Italian Peasant Girl," and 136, "A Roman Model," are clever studies of single heads. 172 represents the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Prince Leiningen returning from a chamois hunt, in the valley of the Inner-Riss, Tyrol. The romantic scenery of the valley is well depicted, and the portraits



"MOONRISE."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.

on; Professor Stowe and the whole party being desirous of attending the May Meetings.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth; Tuesday, Anne Boleyn; Thursday, The Corsican Brothers; Saturday, St. Captain; or, Dorothy's Fortune; and the new drama of Marco Spada every evening.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, for the first appearance of Mlle. Page, will be presented the CHEVALIER DE ST. GEORGES. Le Chevalier, M. Lafont; Madame de Puyale, Mlle. Page. With other Entertainments.—First appearance of Mlle. Madeleine Brohan on Monday next, when will be produced, first time in this country, a new Historical Comedy, by MM. Scipion et Legrand, entitled Les Contes de la Reine de Navarre. Franchise, M. Lafont; Marguerite, Mlle. Brohan.—Mons. Regular will make his first appearance this season on Friday evening next, in a new Comedy by Henry Mürger, entitled Le Bonhomme Jadis.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

MUSICAL UNION.—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—TUESDAY, May 3, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet Major, No. 59 (Pique), Haydn; Quintet B flat, Op. 16, Mozart; cello, clarinet, bassoon, and horn; Quartet, No. 3, in D, Beethoven. Solos: violin and piano. Executants: Vieuxtemps, Goffrie, Hill, Piarri, Barratt, Lazarus, Baumann, and Jarrett. Pianiste: C. Halle. Strangers, on giving their names, can procure tickets. Half-a-guinea each, at CHAMBERS and Co.'s, Regent-street; CHAPPELL and OLLIVIER'S, Bond-street. Members can pay for visitors at the concert-room. No artist admitted without a ticket. Doors open at Three o'clock.—J. ELLA, Director.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—HARP UNION.—The Members respectfully announce THREE MORNING CONCERTS, assisted by eminent talent. The first will take place on TUESDAY, MAY 10, commencing at three o'clock. Under the immediate Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Tickets to be procured of Mr. T. H. Wright, 14, Norton-place, near Overbury, 87, Milton-street; and Mr. H. J. Trust, 13, Westbourne-grove.

POETRY AND DRAMATIC LITERATURE.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON POETRY AND DRAMATIC LITERATURE will be delivered at the above Rooms, by PROFESSOR AYTOUN, of Edinburgh (Author of "The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers"), the FIRST of which will take place on FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6th, commencing at Half-past three o'clock.—Tickets for the Course (the seats numbered and reserved), 2s. To be obtained of Mr. MITCHELL, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

LECTURES ON INDIA.—Mr. BUCKINGHAM will commence a MORNING COURSE ON INDIA, on MONDAY, the 2nd of MAY, and an EVENING COURSE on THURSDAY, the 5th of MAY, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, embracing all the topics of public interest now so largely engaging the attention of the legislature and the community. Prospects more fully describing the subjects of course, may be had of the Hanover-square Rooms, and of the following booksellers:—MR. RIDGWAY, 169, Piccadilly; Messrs. Sanders and Stanford, 6, Charing-cross; and Mr. Edinham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange; or, by note, addressed to J. S. Buckingham, Stanhope-terrace, St. John's Wood.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 2s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

DISTIN'S PRESENTATION CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 2nd, 1853. To commence at Half-past Seven. At the PRINCE'S CONCERT-ROOM.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, A. Pall-mall East, from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

THE EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES by the best English and Continental Artists is NOW OPEN, at the PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, 168, New Bond-street (next the Clarendon). The Collection includes a great variety of new and important Pictures recently taken by eminent Photographers; and some of the best specimens from the late Exhibition at the Society of Arts. Open from Ten till Five. Admission, 6d.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's-park, are open to visitors daily. The collection of living animals is the largest in Europe, and contains specimens never seen in any other menagerie.—Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN, 25 and 26 QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY. Under the Patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, H.R.H. the Duchess of GLOUCESTER. H.R.H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.

A BAZAAR will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on FRIDAY, the 3rd, and Saturday, the 4th of JUNE next, for the support and extension of the above-mentioned institution; the Ladies' Committee of the most earnest appeal on its behalf to the nobility and gentry, in the confident hope that many ladies will be inclined to aid in a cause which will be to the benefit of the community, and to the relief of the poor. The Bazaar will be held at the residence of Mrs. Bell, the Lady Superintendent at the Home, or by Mrs. Verwick. This Institution now affords a Home to sixty Gentlewomen, with comforts almost unobtainable by their limited means; and there are at least fifteen candidates waiting admission. Of the debt occasioned by the Bazaar, the Committee are desirous to liquidate, and the assistance of a benevolent public is urgently requisite at this time, to enable the Committee, not only to extend the benefits of the Institution to a larger portion of a most interesting and deserving class—which they (the Committee) are anxious to do, but even to maintain the Institution in its present state (according to the feeling of the Committee) too circumscribed operation.—Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East, and Messrs. Praed and Co., Fleet-street; by the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution, 32, Sackville-street; and by Mrs. Bell, at the Home.

DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Tours in Ireland in 1853.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a month) will be issued at the following stations on and after the 10th of May:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
London (Euston Station)	£5 10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, &c.	6 0 0	5 5 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 10 0	4 15 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, &c.	5 5 0	4 5 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 5 0
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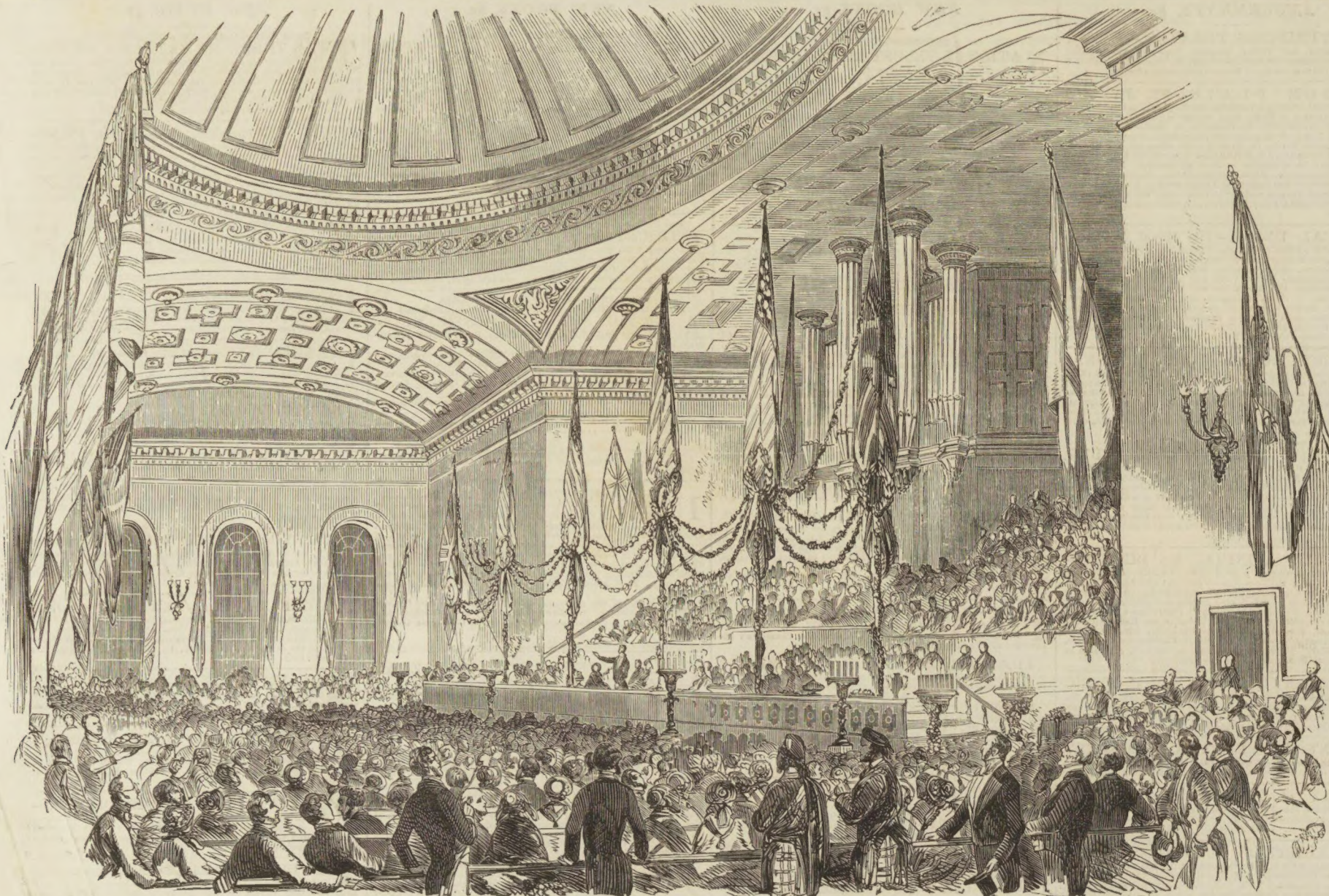
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PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

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THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Blonde Bonnet.—with small flounces, laid one over the other; mousquetaire collar, with long pointed teeth. Taffetas dress, with three flounces; mantelets, with four rows of lace of different widths: the shape is slightly in a point for behind, for the lace is so arranged as to form the circle. Lace bonnet, with long tulle falling behind, and bunches of flowers. Taffetas dress, embroidered down the front. Spring mantelet of taffetas, fully embroidered all over the ground-work; bound behind with two rows of lace, uniting in a single row in front; the edge trimmed with a velvet ribbon, stamped, which is repeated at the beginning of each lace flounce.



year be for the groundwork of the bonnet; and crape-net and flowers will be used for trimming. The flowers which were worn round the front of the bonnet have been dispensed with, bunches on each side being sufficient. Crape bonnets are made with much net, which is set on, from front to back, over the whole bonnet, except on the front row, which is adapted for a falling veil; the trimming, blonde and flowers.

The scarf-mantelets will still be worn. They are made of lace, or guipure. The shape is nearly round behind, two ends rounded in front, without being very long on either side; and there are three or four rows of lace. For spring the ground of the mantelet is made of taffetas, nearly always black; for summer, the ground will be replaced by net, or still better, by full lace.

Dresses are still worn with small skirts, the petticoat being separate from the body; which allows the former to be worn with a velvet corsage for the present season, and with a muslin canezou for summer. Taffetas are made with patterns for three flounces, of plain stuff, of various dark shades—black, blue, green; *violet periwinkle blue* (a new and charming shade), with plain stripes of a lighter shade for the trimming of the flounces. Large plaid checks of rather dark shades, and

